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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED COMMENT

TOUCHING UPON A VARIETY OF CURRENT TOPICS.

The People and the Government—Attorney-General Bonaparte Needs Information—"Morality" of Campaign Fund Publicity—Who Pays Taxes?

Scratch a millionaire and the on-all-fours bourgeois tradesman comes to light. Ambassador Reid, at the Thanksgiving dinner in London said that if a European war broke out "Brother Jonathan stood ready to feed both sides, for a consideration, and would even be ready to supply arms and ammunition to all the combatants." The Ambassador should have added, "and we stand ready to whoop it up, too, for both sides, and try to 'keep it up,' seeing that our backs at home are covered; our police spies keep the ranks of Labor in perpetual uproar so that no danger threatens from that quarter."

The microscope does not exaggerate in the sense of falsifying. It exaggerates truthfully. By "exaggerating" the facts it reveals them to the eye. Such a microscopic boon present affairs in China are conferring upon the observers of events. A batch of rulers died, nobody knows how; a Regent steps in, nobody can tell by what right; obsequies, pageants and "condolences" and "celebrations" are held at the palace—in the meantime the Chinese population continues to plod along, unconsulted as though the palace doings were going on in the nebula of Andromeda. Such is, though an "exaggerated," yet the truthful picture of political Government everywhere, whether in constitutional or unconstitutional monarchies, whether in autocracies or in bourgeois republics.

What's the matter with the Census Bureau? The advance notices it issues of its latest publication, "Marriage and Divorce," contains the astounding statement that "the marriage rate is quickly responsive to changes in economic conditions." If this is not rampant Socialism what is it? If a sacrament is made dependent on the price of wheat, what other conclusion is there to be drawn but that sacraments themselves are things subject to the "market price"? And if so, what becomes of "Law," "Order" and the "Family"? That sneaking Socialist on the Census Bureau should be expurgated. Swat him!

"War on Cannon!" is the slogan of the assembling clans of Republican members of Congress in Washington under the leadership of Murdock of Kansas and Townsend of Michigan. "War on Cannon!" Which goes to prove what a mighty man of war Samuel Gompers is. Did not he say he would "carry on the war against Cannon into Congress"? Like Pompey of old, who had but to stamp upon the ground and armies would leap out of the earth to his defense, Gompers has but to "order war" upon Cannon, and forthwith the Murdocks of Kansas and the Townsends of Michigan echo: "War!"—And there you are.

Innocent Attorney-General Bonaparte! In his plea to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of Judge Landis, reversing the $29,000,000 fine imposed upon the Standard Oil, the Attorney-General complains that "if it is necessary that the government should prove actual knowledge by the shipper of the lawful rate, then the law will be altogether deprived of effect against the very shippers who violate it." Unsophisticated Bonaparte! Of course, he does not know that knowledge by the capitalist captains of industry of the thing they "captain" is a mere fiction of capitalist economics.

The gentlemen who yesterday pretended that Socialism would require a tremendous amount of legislation and therefore was fatal have forgotten all about their fatality, and now assign a desire to limit legislation as one of the most objectionable features of Speaker Cannon. Him they seek to oust from his job on the ground that "his theory of legislation, reduced to the briefest terms, is to do as little as possible, and then adjourn.

We wonder "a titter went around the Democratic side of the Ways and Means Committee," which is giving hearings on the tariff, when Willis L. King of Pittsburg, representing the James and Laughlin Steel Company, and who demanded that the duty on steel bars be increased notwithstanding the high profits that he was made to admit his Company raked in—no wonder a titter went around when cornered Mr. King interjected: "You want to give us some profit, don't you?"

Among the capitalists who are howling loudest for higher protection are the capitalists engaged in the pottery industry. What higher protection can the gentlemen wish than that which the massacre of their Perth Amboy workingmen on strike shows the pottery capitalists already to be in full enjoyment of?

"Mr. Bryan is already taking precautions for the campaign of 1912. He will not hunt jaguars in Mexico." This is the latest joke cracked upon what, superficially looked upon, has seemed to be Mr. Bryan's monomania to run for President. It begins to look, however, as if Mr. Bryan is not the perambulating lump of fool abnegation he was taken for. It begins to look as if Bryan has penetration enough to realize that the jig is up for the Democracy, seeing that it, not having a majority of proletarians in the employ of its capitalists, has not the power to chuck a scare into them. It very much begins to look as if Mr. Bryan has for the Democracy no use other than as an advertising agency for his lecture bureau.

"Moral" capitalist papers are making much ado about the publication of the Democratic and Republican campaign funds. The publication is praised as a moral "settler." Fact is the figures are "settlers," and eloquent, too, of quite another thing.

Democratic fund	$ 620,844.77
Republican fund	1,655,518.27

What more loquent than these figures when the fact is kept in mind that the Republicans won? The figures verily yell in one's ears: "The longest purse wins!"

"The contributions to the national campaign of the Independence party were $42,502.70, out of which total Mr. Hearst contributed $42,295." Nothing startling in this. "Hearst financed his party." Why not? What's the difference between Hearst financing his party, and collective Plutocracy financing its party through the corporal's guard that furnished it $1,655,518.27?

There is a prosperity melon for somebody to cut. The Erie Railway Company contemplates a $30,000,000 bond issue. Will that somebody be the Erie employes? Echoes answer—Nevermore!

For just a few days' crop of prosperity the closing of two banks—one in Fort Scott, Kans., the other in Bridgeport, Conn.—leaving depositors "frantic with anguish" and their employes "in a state of mutiny for their wages," together with the "hold up" of the citizens of Attica, O.—for just a few days' crop of prosperity this will do.

The "shirt" slipped off the Nashville "American" in its rage against the Tobacco Trust. It justifies the murder and arson committed by the Night Riders saying: "In their black despair, they were driven to a defiance of State laws in their efforts to defend themselves." "Defiance of law!" Strange language for Pillars of Law and Order! Suppose the workers were to take the hint "in defense of themselves."

Delegate Herman Richter of Detroit reports in The People that, having asked St. John at the late I. W. W. Convention what was all the riot intended for, was answered: "We must have order." Aye, order, indeed, does the Labor Movement need—and how direly it stands in need thereof may be judged from the disorderly effect upon the Movement of the clown pranks of a St. John, who, elevated two years ago to a position in which he should have improved his mind, and having been spoken of by De Leon as "the Napoleon of the Goldfield strike," forthwith was seized with a rush of brains to his head, became top-heavy, and has ever since stood on his head hollering to others to imitate "Napoleon."—Order? Aye, there must be; and will be—or, with the "order" of the St. Johns and Trautmans on the one side, the Gompers and Mitchells on the other, and the S. P. pure and simple politicians in the interstices of both, the rule of the Tafts will be eternal.

Did anybody ask whether Mr. Robert Hunter ever answered the charges The People made against him with literal quotations from his book proving his biology to be blunderbussing and his sociology to be repugnant to Socialism? Yes, he did. In the "Call" of November 24 he says: "About the field ride three excited captains, armyless, dazed—Hearst, Watson, Daniel."—Can any answer be more brilliant, to the point, convincing and, above all, intellectual and gentlemanly?

A black eye has been administered by Allan Robinson, president of the Allied Real Estate Interests of New York, to the theorizers on the scheme of raising the wages of the proletariat by making Government or municipalities set the pace of higher wages and shorter hours. Mr. Robinson plumply proposes the repeal of the ordinance directing that seven hours shall be the hours of work, except on Saturdays when they shall be three only. Mr. Robinson gives the uppercut in a dexterous way, too. He points out that such a move "will result in a saving to the taxpayers of many millions a year."

Another crew whose eyes Mr. Robinson's proposition should peel is the crew which claims that workingmen pay the taxes. It will hardly be claimed that the millions to be saved are to be saved to the pockets of the workers—unless by workers is meant that class that works the workers.

"Property is more valuable than life," or "Property rules man, not man property" should be the motto of the bleached flour concerns who mix the to life harmful nitrites in their goods in order to promote their sales by rendering them attractive to the eye, and who purchase the testimony of "expert chemists" in favor of the nitrous acid poison.

Rockefeller styling men of wealth "trustees for the wage earner" is the 20th century application of the theory upon which in the Dark Ages blood-stained warriors would crown themselves "by the grace of God."

With "the endorsement of the best known bankers in the city," Sereno S. Pratt has been selected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Who is Sereno? Sereno is the Editor of the "Wall Street Journal." And what is the "Wall Street Journal" noted for? The "Wall Street Journal" is noted for having blurted out the fact that the Gompers style of Unionism is "the bulwark of capitalism in the United States."

The Henry Bonnard bronze strikers report that all the bosses' endeavors to secure strike breakers "netted" them only thirteen men. Lucky choice of words! "Netted" the workingman ever must be, netted by sore distress or fear of distress, for him to take the place of men out on strike to improve their conditions.

When one laughs at the law in big things, continued laughter at it in little things is easy. John D. and his brother William Rockefeller have both been halted for auto speeding within two weeks of each other. By a polite fiction of the law, however, it was the chauffeur of each, and not the man who inspired his speeding, who got arrested.

Not only did Roosevelt order Taft's nomination; not only did he send the entire cabinet (except those who conveniently got "sick") into Ohio to stump for him; not only was he with difficulty restrained from putting the indignity upon the Presidential chair of stumping for him himself; not only all that, but he gave $1,000 out of his scant $50,000 salary, towards his campaign fund. As sure as money talks louder than words, Roosevelt must have had his whole heart set upon landing Taft in the White House.

WHITE PLAGUE FOR CONDEMNED MEN.

San Francisco, Cal., November 25.—A proposal both novel and amazing has been brought before the State Board of Prison Directors. It is this: a petition to subject condemned criminals to inoculation with tuberculosis germs, thus being able to observe in human lungs the course of the Great White Plague from inception to culmination. The author of this startling proposal is Dr. Wallace A. Briggs, a prominent California physician and vice-president of the State Board of Health. He, in urging his plan, claims that it is neither unwise nor brutal, but warmly contends that immense, incalculable benefits will accrue to all humanity.

The Prison Directors have decided to let the matter lie on the table for a few weeks in order to have time to inquire into the legality of this method of disposing of death-condemned criminals.

If the Board acts favorably on Dr. Briggs's petition, it will be interesting to note which society produces in more prolific abundance, consumptives or criminals.

WE SAIL WESTWARD

[Thanksgiving Day Editorial, Daily People.]

Bryan claims he has now unraveled the "mystery of 1908," it was "money." Bryan's "discovery" emphasizes the quandary he is in. It does more. It also turns the light upon the ducks in thunder state in which the Socialist party leaders are seen in. The post-election figures are so shockingly at variance with the pre-election figures which both Bryan and S. P. leaders considered themselves justified to build upon and to expect from the "tremendous enthusiasm" with which "crowds, often running up to ten thousand," greeted the magnetic outbursts of their respective spellbinders, that, worse even than ducks in thunder, these gentlemen have, since election night, been fluttering about like chickens without a head. And well they may; and instructive it is that they do. Their joint perturbation turns the light into another direction also. That light falls into the closet of the victorious Taft crew, and there reveals a political skeleton which is bound to embitter the juiciest meat of their political Thanksgiving turkey.

To say that "money" did it is like saying a man died for want of breath. The truism is too true to be of any use. The important thing to know is what caused the man who died to be short of breath. Only the ascertaining of this fact can furnish instruction. So with "what did it" last election.

Before 1896 the threat of hard times to follow, if the Republican party was not elected, was not unknown. There is a radical difference between the cry then and the cry since. Before 1896 the threat was mainly of capitalists to capitalists; the threat to workingmen played only a secondary, or routine rôle. Since 1896 the threat has been mainly of capitalists to workingmen; the threat of capitalists to capitalists has become secondary. It was in the 1896, or first Bryan campaign that what may be called the new departure set in. Hanna trumpeted the threat loud and long: "If Bryan is elected there will be a general shut down." The trumpet blast of Hanna announced the passing of an old, the arrival of a new era in the politico-social make-up of the electorate.

Since 1896 the truly or top capitalist element in the land has become aware that the vast majority of the electorate consists of their own dependent wage slaves. Under such conditions, all that was needed for political victory was to give a jerk to the fetters that bound that majority to the top capitalist, that is, the Republican chariot wheels. No more effective jerk there could be than the threat of a shut down. A dependent proletariat, organized upon the principle that the capitalist has a right to his property and is entitled to profits, is itself stripped of the right to find fault if the capitalist chooses to shut down: such a proletariat has nothing left but the recourse of the beggar—beg to be allowed to work; and, if driven by the blinding rage of despair, such a proletariat were to make any move, it would soon find itself unable to move to a purpose, its limbs being dislocated by its craft Union system of organization. Accordingly, every time Bryan ran the cry of a shut-down went up—and will continue to go up with deadly effect every time a Bryan, that is, a radical or reform bourgeois nuisance to top-capitalism rears his head threateningly. In this fact is written not only "what did it," but also the death of the Democratic party.

As stated above, Bryan's quandary and "discovery" throws light upon the chickens-without-a-head state in which the S. P. intellectuals find themselves. If a candidate with assured millions of votes, and, therefore, theoretically with excellent chances of success, can so easily and scientifically be jiujitsued flat upon his back, nothing is in store for any minor candidate, or party, however "magnetic," or "broad," or "fly-papery," but a chill "would you have believed it?" after election puzzle, seeing that such party or candidate does not wield the knife which alone can cut the fetters that firmly bind the proletariat to the top-capitalist band-wagon. Indeed, to such parties or candidates the disappointment cannot choose but be all the more bewildering seeing that such candidates and parties will ever be found to have lived in a pre-election fool's paradise of extensive "recognition," even "booming," by the top-capitalist press—a booming and recognition which the moon-calves imagine is a homage to their strength, but which, in fact, is only a "second bow" to the top-capitalist fiddle—a manoeuvre to make assurance doubly sure that the bourgeois radical shall not be elected—a proof positive of worthlessness, not strength, on the part of the "recognized" and "boomed."

Again, as stated above, the joint quandary of Bryan and Debs reveals the skeleton in the Taft closet—a skeleton that undoubtedly impairs the flavor of the Taft Thanksgiving turkey. Instinct often does the work that reason fails to accomplish. Victories known to have been won by means that instinct tells cannot always remain available, victories instinctively known to be unwinnable without such means, have a rancid taste. Of such a nature is the top-capitalist, or Taft victory. Without a proletariat, that can be "rounded up" on election day by the ready manoeuvre now employed by the Tafts, Taft victories become impossible. That the proletariat will not continue in the dependent state that its present class unconscious system of organization keeps it in, capitalist instinct—the ever alert instinct of the doomed—is alive to. The specter in the Taft political closet is the instinctive presentiment—a presentiment that nothing so much stirs as the knowledge of the trick which top-capitalism needs to win its political victories—that a day will come when the trick will no longer avail—and that the rays of the rising sun of that day already are seen to illumine the brow of a political party in existence—the S. L. P.

Alone of all the political parties that have been in this year's fray—from the victorious Taft party down to the "Would you have believed it?" S. P.—the Socialist Labor Party celebrates this Thanksgiving day unalarmed by the pangs of fears that instinctively assail the Taftites, undisturbed in mind by the "puzzle" that preoccupies the Debsites, and conscious of ascendancy.

To the S. L. P. the election figures present no puzzle; they furnish only cause for joy. The S. L. P. principle that capitalism cannot be "trimmed," but can be overthrown only, and that its overthrow is possible not at all by magnetic, however "revolutionary," nor by revolutionary, however "magnetic" oratory, nor yet by a mass, however "enthused" for Socialism, unless that mass is **ORGANIZED** in the only organization conceivably capable of wrenching the proletariat from the top-capitalist chariot wheel to which now it is lashed—in short the S. L. P. principle that capitalism can be overthrown only by a united proletariat, class-consciously united upon the political as well as the economic field—that principle stands confirmed by and explains the election figures.

Undisheartened by the stupidity, theological and lay, of his time; his heart unsickened by the chicanery of unclean ignorance; his mind unshaken by the intrigues of vicious mediocrities—Columbus reasoned from the correct premises that, the earth being round, land must lie to the west of the Atlantic. Nothing could shake him; neither sneers, nor rebuffs, nor mutiny; and he sailed intrepidly westward.

Likewise the stalwart S. L. P. Reasoning from the correct premises that Right without Might is a fool's pastime, and that Might without Right is the sport of the savage, the S. L. P. concludes that the revolutionary ballot without the revolutionary Union is a fool's dream, while the revolutionary Union without the revolutionary ballot is the wild chimera of a pre-historic labor movement—and the S. L. P. bends to the oar of the task to agitate, educate and organize that united Movement, which the conditions demand, and which science establishes as the prerequisite for the next step in human progress, the overthrow of capitalism, the rise of the Socialist Republic.

We sail steadily westward—join all the stout of heart, and clear of mind!

SOCIALIST ADMITTED.

Attempt to Bar Him from Citizenship Fails.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 27.—The desperate attempt of U. S. District Attorney Hugh Govern, of New York, to have citizenship papers denied to Carl Otto Leiss, of 465 Shonnard street, on the grounds that he was a Socialist, "and a Socialist was as bad as an Anarchist," came to nought last Saturday afternoon before Justice William S. Andrews in Syracuse City Court.

Justice Andrews not only held that a Socialist may be naturalized as a citizen, but also that the discussion of such views is beneficial. Govern has taken exception for the purpose of appeal.

It seems Govern has made a practice of bulldozing applicants for citizens' papers here, forcing them to deny all Socialist principles before he would pass favorably on them. But if he ever got his bluff called, it was late Saturday afternoon when Leiss was being examined. Just what occurred is very interesting and is as follows, taken from the stenographer's minutes:

The Court—I don't think this question of Socialism is very important. I should not hesitate to admit an applicant because he has opinions favorable to Socialism.

Govern—I do not for a moment contend that all Socialists are ineligible to citizenship, but if a man's Socialistic views are such that they place him in a position where he does not believe in the principles of the constitution, I think it is important; and this man does not believe in certain very conspicuous and important provisions of the constitution. How can he take the oath that he is attached to all of the principles of the constitution of the United States?

The Court—I don't think the oath means that. It simply means that he is attached to the general principles upon which the constitution is based. In other words, I don't think that if a man is a Socialist, or believes that large fortunes should be distributed or should be taken away by taxation that that disqualifies him from citizenship. He may think the constitution could be improved in this or that particular, and yet be attached to the general principles contained in it.

Govern—I can refer your Honor to at least one decision by the District court, in Texas, which held that a man who entertained views of that character was not eligible to citizenship. I should like a little more time to think of it.

The Court—I don't think there is any question about it. I think a man has a perfect right to entertain such views as he desires and to discuss them if he desires. I don't think it is harmful that he should do so. I think the discussion of such views is beneficial. I don't think any of these questions raise the slightest doubt as to his capacity to become a citizen.

Leiss was admitted to citizenship, and the right to Socialist beliefs is upon record. His witnesses were Anton Weiler and Frederick Ehrie.

Commenting on this case, the Syracuse Journal of to-day says, in part:

"The holding of Justice Andrews, despite the objection of the United States District Attorney, that a Socialist has a right to citizenship in the United States, is one of those things which makes a man feel that this is a greater and larger country than he thought it before. A man may not be a Socialist or even have a leaning beyond anything his father believed, but he likes to think that freedom of opinion is genuine.

"That a United States district attorney should come here and deliberately class a Socialist with an Anarchist in his questions, and then seriously contend the former should not be admitted to citizenship because of his beliefs, is one of those things that makes a man angry clear through, no matter how much he is against socialism. It smacks of puritanism, blue laws, muzzled speech and a censored press."

'FRISCO EVENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN GOLDEN GATE CITY.

Commemoration of Haymarket Sufferers—"Graft Prosecution" Fight and Who F. J. Heney Is—Silly Tea Table Socialists—Street Car Men Speeded Up.

San Francisco, November 20.—At two separate meetings the progressive workingclass of San Francisco commemorated the death of the Chicago martyrs.

The story of the great eight-hour movement of the early eighties and the part these played in organizing and drilling the workers for the struggle; the bloody tale of the McCormick strike together with the police repression and brutality attendant thereon; the indignation meeting in Haymarket Square and the explosion of the capitalistic agents' bomb; the arrest of the leaders of the Chicago working class and the bitter irony of the farcical trial; how four of them gladly mounted the scaffold to die for the cause they had lived for and how three other rotted for seven weary years behind the granite prison walls; and, finally, how the erect and unflinchingly honest Governor, Altgeld, had opened the prison gates, branding the trial as an insult to justice and an abortion of even the capitalist law—all this was simply and graphically told by the speakers of the evening to two large, earnest and attentive audiences.

"The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle to-day," said Spies on the martyr's altar. Perhaps that time is nearer than some of us imagine.

Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor of the San Francisco graft cases, was shot in the open courtroom by a man named Haas on Friday last. A few days later the assassin is reported by the police to have committed suicide with a derringer at the county jail. A well defined and persistent rumor has it that Haas died while taking the "degrees" from the police who were attempting to obtain a confession.

These are the latest incidents of the so-called graft cases. To those of The People readers who are not familiar with the genesis and development of the much-heralded graft prosecution the following sketch may be of interest.

The great fire of 1906 wiped out not only the material city but also many small and some large business interests, causing an economic re-alignment. Among other things, the car franchises were forfeited through inability of operation. The great sugar and banking interests of the Spreckles cast coveted eyes on this special privilege. But the United Railroad Co., led by Calhoun, was not caught napping, and, having more money on hand, they "reached" the supervisors first. They were re-granted the franchise. The hopes of the Spreckles interests were only temoparily dashed, however. Almost immediately they planned a fresh campaign.

The labor leaders of whom Abe Ruef said, "They'll eat the paint off a house," were in power. It was an easy matter to trap these greedy supervisors, and an easier one to get a complete and sweeping confession at the promise of immunity. Then the Spreckles, having gained control of the city government, hired Francis J. Heney and began the graft prosecution. His sole object was to convict the United Railroad Co. of bribery and have the franchises annulled. To show how true this is, it is only necessary to point out that the prosecution has failed to proceed in the Parkside Trolley graft cases, the prize-fight-trust bribe cases, and that Detwiler, the capitalist bribe giver of the Telephone Co., has never been molested.

But while the economic interests behind Spreckles were powerful, the U. R. R. Co., a dependent concern of the S. P. R. R., was formidably entrenching itself to defend its vested interests. Then began a titanic struggle between these two economic powers. Every method of warfare, civilized and otherwise, was employed. Houses where witnesses resided were dynamited; milk was poisoned as it stood on the porches of men active in the struggle; newspapers were bought or subsidized, gunmen and guards thronged the courts: wagon-loads of affidavits were dumped into court, and every trial bristled with technicalities. One camp howled, "It hurts business"; the other cried, "Civic purity."

Finally, Ruef and Schmitz were convicted in the Superior Court (controlled by the Spreckles interests). Then the joy was great in that camp, for they seemed to be one step nearer to the enemy. But the joy was short-lived. The Appellate Court, controlled by the Herrin machine (Southern Pacific), reversed the case. And now Francis J. Heney is shot, but not dangerously, for he will recover.

It may not be amiss to inquire, "Who is Heney?" Twice, in Arizona, he killed his man, once by shooting a victim in the back. In the same State he was convicted of jury tampering. On the Mexican border, he has achieved notoriety by importing contract-shackled peons for the Southern Pacific's road-work in defiance of the law. Later, as attorney for the Contra Costa Water Co. of Oakland, he received over forty thousand dollars for his year's service, while the other attorneys of the company who were more active received about twelve hundred dollars. Thirty thousand dollars of this money was paid over without a receipt. The natural inference is he "saw" the Oakland supervisors who were at that time hostile to the Water Co. He is, to sum him up in two words, a mercenary mind.

To the proletariat, it is obvious, this war can be of no benefit and of little interest. Yet the Ruskin Club, while banqueting Upton Sinclair on the night of the shooting, passed strong resolutions demanding that the prosecution be pushed with redoubled energy. The Ruskin Club is an organization composed of tea table Socialists and of the upper social stratum of the Socialist Party locals in the Bay Counties. In endorsing the graft prosecution these burlesque Socialists played an idiotic comedy.

The car schedules on the street railroad have again been speeded up. As a consequence of the added strain, accidents are on the increase. Ever since the last strike, which annihilated the Carmen's Union, the car company has steadily increased the pressure on the now unorganized men. Every attempt to organize is met with wholesale dismissals, twenty men being let out of one barn alone.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the most notorious labor fakir on the Pacific Coast, was presented recently with a diamond ring costing five hundred dollars. The gift was made by the Millmen's unions around the Bay. Thus the workers drilled in the A. F. of L. are taught to lick the hand that smites them.

The whalers that recently came down out of the Northern seas brought a poor catch. The crews who "suffered indescribable hardships have in many cases received only the nominal dollar that the law prescribes.

As usual, black tales are told of cruel, brutal masters, and of men driven to mutiny. At present there are half a dozen cases of men seeking redress in court. Past history tells us that the men cannot hope to obtain satisfaction from this source.

The Pouren Defense League held a meeting a few days ago in which several large public indignation meetings were projected for the near future.

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., stalwarts are still steadily slugging the line of proletarian stolidity. Pamphlet and book sales for the week were excellent, but owing to the heavy foggy weather, the usual number of street meetings did not take place. H.

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I. W. W. CONVENTION

By H. Richter, Delegate from Local 159, Detroit.

Allow the undersigned some space to bring before the membership and the working class in general, some acts and incidents in connection with the so-called fourth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, held in Chicago Sept. 21st, 1908.

This, I feel, will aid the membership and all other workingmen to get a clear understanding of what took place. It will illuminate the actions, ideas and motives of the prominent actors and those delegates that supported them, in changing the foundation of the organization.

In order that we may perceive its full significance we have to keep in mind that the formation of the I. W. W. was the result of past experience of the working class to improve its condition by political and economic organization. The necessity to organize as a class, politically and industrially, was given emphatic recognition at the first and all subsequent conventions, proclaiming to the world that the organization was abreast of human progress generally. While fighting for immediate improvement of the workers' condition of life, it did not forget its mission; that the working class as the legitimate heir of all human achievement, is to carry society forward to a higher level of existence.

Evolution needs man's active and conscious co-operation to reach a definite object. Man's ideas and aims find expression by his words and deeds, hence we can not ignore persons in a movement. With these introductory remarks I will give you my observations as a delegate to the Chicago convention—lack of time prevented me doing so sooner.

Close readers of the Industrial Union Bulletin and observant members of the I. W. W. will have noticed during the last year how a number of officials and organizers were endeavoring to change the organization along different lines than the laws of the organization laid down. Organizers Heslewood and Walsh, and also Williams, were especially conspicuous in ridiculing the necessity of scientific information and political activity essential to the workers' emancipation. Wm. E. Trautmann did his best to befuddle the issue and others helped along.

When I went to the convention, having been a delegate at the first and second conventions, I expected quite a contest between the upholders of divergent views, upon the conduct of the organization, expecting that argument and reason would settle the difficulties. What was my painful surprise when I arrived? "Hallelujah! I am a bum, —— —— give me a hand out," was no longer the erratic kid of the muses of the "wild and woolly West." It had become the guiding star of 212 Bush Temple; it made its presence manifest in every word and deed of those in charge. The very atmosphere was full of it; it was "it."

Arrived at headquarters barely ten minutes, I witnessed the assault by Vincent St. John upon A. J. Francis, whom I did not know at that time. For a few moments the life of Francis hung upon a thread. "If it would not have been for me," said J. J. Stark of Spokane afterward, "Francis would have been thrown out of the window." It was Hell unchained.

Shortly after I asked St. John his reason for slugging Francis. "He wrote me a saucy letter and did not do as I told him," he answered. Later in the convention he said, "I did it because I did it, and I am going to do it again," expressing thereby his conception of the conduct of an officer in headquarters of the organization towards a member, a delegate, with whom he differed.

St. John, in his speech to show why De Leon should not be seated as a delegate, partially published in the first October issue of the Bulletin, expressed the view that he considers the methods appropriate for the class conscious labor movement that were effective in 1806 to drive Napoleon out of Moscow to his defeat.

When a protest was raised against the National Secretary voting, St. John as chairman ruled that the convention was not a governing body, hence the prohibition clause did not apply.

Consult the stenographic report of the third convention, No. 5, where it is expressly stated by Wm. E. Trautmann, and the convention considered otherwise.

The Credential committee, consisting of Thos. Whitehead, Seattle; Theo. Herz, New York; J. D. Smith, Portland; E. G. Flynn, New York, and A. Yates, New Bedford, met at headquarters. De Leon was answering the charges of not being a wage worker, and in the wrong organization. He showed that he held the credentials of the organization of which they said he should be a member. J. H. Walsh, the leader of the "bunch" known as the Overall Brigade, stood alongside of Smith opposite to Whitehead, both members of the brigade, and said, "Cut him (De Leon) out; shut up his wind jamming!" The majority endeavored immediately to carry it out, Yates vigorously protesting against such methods. The whole procedure was so disgusting that it was worse than 1906 at 148 W. Madison street, where a like farce was enacted. In walking away I ran across St. John. I said: "St. John, tell me who is the engineer of this farce and pretence?" The question made him smile. He said: "Now, come here; let us see about pretence. We must have order. We must have money."

"Certainly," I replied: "no serious person will deny that. But the methods you adopt?"

We argued for a while. In parting he said: "Well, it has to be done. We'll see if the organization has vitality enough to withstand the shock. If not—?"

On Monday night, Sept. 21, corner Chicago and Clark streets, an open air meeting was held. O. Justh, clerk at headquaretrs, was chairman. He stated the purpose of the meeting to be to spread the ideas of Industrial Unionism by the I. W. W. holding its convention in this city. As an opening we'll have a song by the "'bo'es" from the West." Soon the uplifting sounds of "Hallelujah! I am a bum," filled the neighborhood. Then the "Brigade" went among the crowd selling the song. "Five cents a copy, sold by real bums," they shouted. Some more singing and remarks by the chairman followed.

Finally, J. H. Walsh, the champion organizer, paragon of action and "practical action," mounted the stand. Between calling for more songs and a collection, he delivered himself of the following, among others: "The preachers oppose this organization. Why? On our way to this city we pitched our tents on the outskirts of the towns, and sometimes we had chicken for a meal, a real, yellow-legged chicken!"

Again, Walsh said: "I don't know what you do. But out in the West, when we are hard up, we walk right into a hashery—it helps greatly to have one in skirts along; my wife always goes with me. We walk right up to the counter and fill up. At the cashier's desk, searching into the pocket we bring forth a nickel. 'That's all the change I have, but I have a check here for $160. Can you cash it?' 'No.' 'What can we do?' 'Call again and pay.' 'Why, certainly, we'll call again.' Ha, ha! Of course, we wouldn't do this in Chicago."

B. H. Vail of Ohama was one of the delegates present. As he told me afterwards, this same Walsh at the noon recess Tuesday, Sept. 22 rushed at Thos. Whitehead, delegate from Seattle, who had listened to reason and argument during the forenoon proceedings and voted accordingly. Walsh went after Whitehead with "What's the matter with you? Are you going to let those S. L. P. windjammers go on? If you fellows, who have a voice and vote—I have none—will not shut them up they will yet run this convention. Can you go home when that happens? We have not travelled thousands of miles on box cars to listen to their rot. If you fellows who are delegates don't do it, I'll line up the bunch that sits here against the wall and wade right in and clean 'em out."

Geo. Fanser of Detroit among others heard the above.

As the record of the vote shows thereafter, words were a waste of time until Francis and De Leon were cleaned out. Then the spell receded somewhat.

B. H. Williams' and E. G. Flynn's actions have been recorded. Miss Flynn denied that she meant to uphold petty larceny. Her wonderful logic, calling the public exposure of wrong conduct by a prominent official of the organization the act of a police spy, served its purpose. Police and other spies generally do their work in secret; they hate the limelight.

Much more ought to be brought out, especially how the preamble was changed and how the propaganda league was finally foisted upon the convention, after being voted down repeatedly in one shape or another: the soreheads had to be provided for.

I would advise all to read closely the minutes that emanate from Chicago, although "amplified" by Wm. E. Trautmann. They contain enough for those who want to be guided by facts. Their comments in the Bulletin add insult to injury, and they rely upon lack of information and underhanded work to accomplish their purpose. I will take them up some other time.

An organization with such a basis and methods may fill the jails and prisons with workingmen, but it will not succeed in organizing the working class to acquire the power necessary to overthrow capitalism and erect the Socialist Republic.

I told Trautmann this. He replied, "Who is afraid of prisons better stay out."

No Socialist, no Industrial Unionist, will shrink from a prison cell. If the work of education and organization of the working class drives the capitalists to lawlessness and desperation to prolong their robber system, then the prisoner will be our agitator, a crystallizer of solidarity. As old Liebknecht put it, the Socialist movement thrives by forcing the capitalist to obey the law. Depend upon violation for success.

Subtract from a class conscious labor organization decency, reason, argument and civilized methods generally, there is left the brutal instinct of the animal, the cunning of the cave-dweller, and the outrageous methods of the barbarian, to govern the organization. Add to this an unlimited amount of cheek, some bluff and bluster, and you may be sure that 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., is headquarters for the same.

What, another I. W. W.? No. A coontinuation of the organization so auspiciously founded in 1905, is the call upon all class-conscious workers. Every member owes it to himself and his class, fighting for economic freedom, to do his full duty to overcome the interruption that the severing of a wild offshoot imposed upon us.

Onward, fellow workers! He only deserves freedom who fights for it every hour. With the weapons of the age, scientific knowledge, system, class consciousness, wielded for our emancipation, our class will carry out its mission: to put society upon a higher plane of existence.

BALLADE OF LAW AND ORDER.

Since all our institutions are
In danger at this moment
From notions which those Socialists
Their utmost to do foment;
Against all their vile principles,
Which truly most abhorred are,
Let every patriot invoke
The power of Law and Order.

Chorus—
Against all their vile principles,
Which truly most abhorred are,
Let every patriot invoke
The power of Law and Order.

Some people may have different views
Of how best to enforce it—
Now Buckingham's opinion was—
And firmly I endorse it:
"Of all the methods I have tried,
The hangman and the sword are
The stoutest means to propagate
Respect for 'Law and Order.'"

Chorus—
Against all other principles,
Which truly most abhorred are,
Let every patriot invoke
The power of Law and Order.

Now let the clergy inculcate
In all their prayers and sermons,
How blest peculiarly are we
Above the French and Germans;
And let their admonition be:—
"These blessings the reward are
Of our unbounded loyalty
And love of 'Law and Order.'"
Against all other principles, &c.

In every nursery and school,
And barrack-room and prison,
Let sheets be stuck upon the walls
Conspicuous to the vision.
On which, in ornamental text,
With neat appropriate border,
Set forth the words, "Sedition shun,
And reverence 'Law and Order.'"
Against all other principles, &c.

And let us sing, "God save the Queen!"
We could not do without her,
And all the peers and gentlefolks
She likes to keep about her:
And while our voices and our hearts
In glorious accord are,
Acclaim the peerless apothegm
Of "Long live 'Law and Order.'"
Against all other principles, &c.
—J. Bruce Glasier.

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—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

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WANT POLITICAL PAP

SUCH IS AMBITION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF A. F. OF L.

Daniel Keefe Out of Sixth Vice-Presidency but Yearning to Be Immigration Commissioner—"Socialist" Resolution Gets Cuffed Around and Then Kicked Out.

Denver, Colo., November 24.—The closing incidents of the American Federation of Labor convention just held here brought out two leading facts: they disclosed that what the "labor" leaders, more properly termed labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, are after is political "pap," and the incidents also proved The People correct in publishing that article "Echoes from Denver," in which are caricatured the simple Socialists of the Socialist party going through the farce of introducing a "Socialist" resolution, only to have it flung around the convention hall as part of the annual sport.

With regard to the first of these two incidents, Daniel Keefe meekly sacrificed his office of sixth vice-president of the A. F. of L. and betook himself to the shades of oblivion, a martyr. Daniel humbly bowed his head, shoulders and back to the will of the majority of his chums on the board. They found fault with his political leanings. Daniel did not want to be ungentlemanly nor offensive; he wouldn't think of staying where he couldn't agree with all of them, so he took a back seat.

In a modest little speech, however, Keefe unfolded the secrets of his bosom. Having been given the floor as a personal privilege, he said:

"I have reached the determination not to be a candidate for re-election, owing to the recommendation of the committee on president's report, which restricts my membership as to what one shall or shall not do in political contests.

"I have voted the Republican ticket for thirty-two years and will continue to vote it as long as my conscience does not advise me otherwise. I have been continuously in the labor movement longer than any other man on this convention floor. For twenty-eight years I have been officially connected with the longshoremen and was re-elected twenty-seven times in twenty-seven years. There seems to be an impression that the executive council and myself are at variance. This is made of whole cloth.

"When I announced that I could not become a candidate owing to the impossibility of subscribing to the committee's report, almost every member of the executive council asked me to reconsider and advised me to stand for re-election, but I refused. Delegates advised me to stand and put the convention on record as to what was its future policy in politics. I declined, because it was a matter of principle with me."

All this sounds very well. But a talkative member of the council explained what lay heavily upon Keefe's heart. This member said:

"I hope the President will reward Keefe by putting him in his cabinet. He is deserving and has the ability to serve. If Keefe ran for President of the United States I would vote for him. He is one of the biggest men in the labor movement and I am heartily sorry to lose him from the federation councils."

Keefe has been talked of as Commissioner of Immigration to take the place of Frank P. Sargent, the fireman who died a few months ago.

• • •

The buffoonery of handing in the "Socialist" resolution was led by Max Hayes. And such a resolution!

The resolution called on the municipal, state and federal governments to provide work for 4,000,000 unemployed in the United States. It called forth a long discussion, and before the debate was ended the resolution was trimmed considerably. President Gompers said that the most extravagant statements concerning the number of unemployed have never reached Hayes' figures and the words "immense numbers" were inserted instead.

"These things are always advocated by a certain party who want to go out on the highways and raise the devil," said Delegate Robinson of New York. Vice President Duncan said the resolution was "paternalism run wild."

Thus there was a talk-fest again, and after the Gompers gang let the others indulge for a while, the matter was finally dismissed to be resurrected next year. Another great victory for Socialism!

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Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
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Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

ENDANGER LIVES.

Great Northern Leaves Road in Poor Shape.

Seattle, Wash., November 23.—That the Great Northern Railroad is more particular about raking in profits than caring for the lives of passengers whom it hauls over its lines is the story told by George Franklin, a section foreman who has just come into the city from Meadowdale, Washington.

Franklin had been given five men in his gang to cover a stretch of five miles of road and keep it in repair. The section of the road over which he had supervision was mostly curves and therefore needed careful attention, but the foreman says he was given a chilly reception when he asked for the necessary materials to put things into shape.

Franklin gave his own account in the following words:

"I hired out to the Great Northern Railway Company at their Spokane office. They sent me out as section foreman to Meadowdale. When I arrived there I found the tracks in the same bad shape as they are in Idaho and Montana. There are many broken ties, and I had to use hundreds of wooden plugs to fix up things temporarily. I was given only five men to fix a five mile stretch of track.

"I reported at once the state of affairs by telegraph to the division man, and asked for a good supply of new ties. But this did not please the officials. My demands meant the expenditure of some money and that was not the plan of the G. N.

"One day the division official visited me and asked me how it was that the previous foreman got along without making the demands I made.

"After this I could not get the ties, rails, or braces that I needed. My insistent requests finally brought about my discharge."

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

REPLY TO "LIBERAL" CRITICS

BY E. KILDARE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The terms "Liberal" and "Freethinker" denote, if they denote anything, a rational, honest thinker, one who, when confronted with a new idea, will pin it down and dissect it thoroughly before he pronounces judgment upon it. Liberalism never appeals to misrepresentation nor abuse, and the self-styled Liberal who hurls "Bigot!" and "Fanatic!" at the superstition-steeped gospel gosling who shuns his freethought argument is himself equally entitled to these epithets when he refuses to face fairly and squarely the argument for economic freethought—which is Socialism. To set up a ludicrous stuffed dummy of misrepresentation, call it Socialism, and then proceed to knock all the stuffing out of the counterfeit thing, is a strange phase of Liberalism truly.

Peradventure the outlay on a few cents on the literature of economic science would spare us the infliction of "Socialism! How are you going to do it?" which is equally up to date and erudite as "were Adam and Eve our first parents?" In these days of cheap printing such infantile questions as these display a blockheaded ignorance that is inexcusable.

Thanks to their stupendous obtuseness, your critics of Socialism almost invariably attack the very system they seek to defend. That "What will you do with your tramps, drunkards and weary Willies?" carries a strong condemnation of the present system they are incapable of seeing. Ignorant are these flighty creatures of the elemental fact that man is what heredity and environment make him. Mentally befogged are they to the very obvious fact that under a well ordered social system tramps, drunkards, etc., would be non-existent. Such flowers as these grow only in our social garden of to-day. Let us gather a typical bouquet therefrom, sweetly fragrant and beautiful to look upon: The tramp, the criminal, the drunkard, the prostitute, the pauper, the sweater, the fraudulent bankrupt, the lazy parson, the lecherous millionaire, the slum landlord, the bloodless money lender, the lying pressman, the weak, undersized factory child, the grafting politician, the patent medicine pirate, the highwayman, the absconding banker, the sneak thief, the sweaters' slave, the murderous mine owner, the jerry contractor, and a thousand buncoe men. A bouquet sweeter than violets to the olfactory nerves of the individualist, perhaps, but to the Socialist a hideous, foul-smelling tangle of poisonous weeds. For Socialism is humanitarian or nothing.

But not with a solar microscope is discernable the humanitarianism of our sceptical critics—no. Their concern is not for the short-lived chemical worker, whose sight is destroyed and system so poisoned that half of his children are born dead; not for the sweated family, eating, working, living and drying in one of New York's 360,000 windowless rooms; not for the weak, emaciated factory child spinning its young life out to make profits for a bloated capitalist; not for that specialized human automatom, the machine-tending mechanic, employed every day of his life in the soul-killing, individuality-slaying work of making a machine turn out identical pieces of merchandise; not for the millions of unskilled workers toiling from dawn till dusk, year in, year out, on a pittance barely sufficient to maintain life, debarred from realizing their manhood, deprived of every opportunity for cultivating the intellect, and to whom the arts and sciences must forever remain a sealed book; not for the men who build mansions, but live in slums, they who build costly automobiles and yachts, yet can scarce afford a nickel for carfare; not for the backbone of the social body, the producers of all wealth, furnishers of the means of subsistence, the submerged, the disinherited, whose products are taken from them by the buzzards who fatten on their misery. No—not on behalf of these are your critics interested, not on behalf of the poor, but the rich; not on behalf of the worker, but the shirker; not on behalf of the slaves, but the slave-driver; not on behalf of the people, but the financial Tsars who oppress them is the interestedness of your humane critic. Alas! thus does the non-thinking wage slave with bowed head and bent back form a comfortable footstool for and defend those to whose pleasures he must minister, his enslavers who despise him as rubbish to be discarded, to be teased, tormented and condemned. Poor, blind serf!

Heavens, how Rocky, Vanderbilt, Harriman, Belmont, Gould, Carnegie & Co. must rub their eyes in astonishment and shriek with sardonic laughter at seeing themselves referred to as "men of masterly ability, thrift and enterprise." The "masterly ability" of these industrial pirates consists of a dishonest ability to appropriate the inventions of men who have died in poverty; the "thrift" in wading to affluence by the use of said inventions backed by the blood, and sweat, and misery of underpaid labor; their "enterprise" is robbing the people through the channels of their administrative, legislative, and judicial departments, ruling them with an iron absolutism, and starving and cowing them by creating panics and crises whenever it serves their dastardly purpose to do so. These be thy gods, O critic.

The basest thing that crawls the earth, the private profit monger, Socialism will eliminate. He is a useless parasite, an unnecessary social carbuncle. Under Socialism riches will be no longer the passport to social position. When the perpetual fear of poverty is removed, when men have leisure and are not enervated by exhausting toil, nor demoralized by superfluous riches, when man's material wants are satisfied, then will his intellectual aspirations seek to gratify his higher nature. Then no need to lie, and cheat, and adulterate, and bribe, and blackmail, and murder in order to live.

The civilization of the mass determines the individual. Man is no entity, he is but a part of the social organism. His every act has a bearing on the life of his fellow. Without government the strong and brutal oppress the weak, hence Society has had to assist its right to interfere by regulating industry in the general interest, witness legislation the world over for factories, landlord and tenant, pure food, education, old age pensions, etc. Liberty has increased in accordance with the development of civil institutions, hence no argument can avail against an extension of that principle. The highest individual freedom is the highest collective freedom. Just as slavery and feudalism have gone capitalism must go, and its end is nigh. The Trust hen is hatching the Socialist chicken. Socialism in its turn may have to make way for another and better system as the progress of social endeavor and conceptions of morality and justice adjust themselves in the light of experience to exigencies of public welfare. Succeeding generations must determine these things, and no one can predict the stoppage of the process of readjustment. Ever onward to mental and physical betterment. Onward to a more abundant life. Progress, Progress, Progress.

WORK OR REVOLUTION.

London Unemployed March Through Streets with Banners.

London, November 25.—Thousands of the unemployed of London, carrying a large banner bearing the words, "Work or Revolution; the Government Must Decide!" marched through the fashionable districts of the city this afternoon.

This is the first of a series of similar demonstrations. One of the leaders of the procession of to-day said:

"We are going to tell the West End that the East End does not intend to starve."

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Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

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WORKERS—MACHINES.

In Modern Factory Life You Can Hardly Tell One from the Other.

I have said war was the life breath of the profit-makers; in like manner, combination is the life of the workers; the working classes or proletariat cannot even exist as a class without combination of some sort. The necessity which forced the profit grinders to collect their men first into workshops working by the division of labor, and next into great factories worked by machinery, and so gradually to draw them into the great towns and centres of civilization, gave birth to a distinct working class, or proletariat; and this it was which gave them their mechanical existence, so to say. But note that they are indeed combined into social groups for the production of wares, but only as yet mechanically; they do not know what they working at, nor whom they are working for, because they are combining to produce wares of which the profit of a master forms an essential part, instead of goods for their own use; as long as they do this, and compete with each other for leave to do it, they will be, and will feel themselves to be, simply a part of those competing firms I have been speaking of; they will be in fact just a part of the machinery for the production of profit; and so long as this lasts it will be the aim of the masters or profit makers to decrease the market value of this human part of the machinery; that is to say, since they already hold in their hands the labor of dead men in the form of capital and machinery, it is their interest, or we will say their necessity, to pay as little as they can help for the labor of living men which they have to buy from day to day; and since the workmen they employ have nothing but their labor-power; are compelled to underbid one another for employment and wages, and so enable the capitalist to play his game.

I have said that, as things go, the workers are part of the competing firms, an adjunct of capital. Nevertheless, they are only so by compulsion; and, even without their being conscious of it, they struggle against that compulsion and its immediate results, the lowering of their wages, of their standard of life; and this they do and must do, both as a class and individually; just as the slave of the great Roman lord though he distinctly felt himself to be a part of the household, yet collectively was a force in reserve for its destruction, and individually stole from his lord whenever he could safely do so. So, here, you see, is another form of war necessary to the way we live now, the war of class against class, which, when it rises to its height, and it seems to be rising at present, will destroy those other forms of war we have been speaking of; will make the position of the profit-makers, of perpetual commercial war, untenable; will destroy the present system of competitive privilege, or commercial war.—William Morris in "Signs of Change."

THE PONIARD'S HILT

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SEEN ON A SHORT TRIP

A STRANGE PHILOSOPHY WHICH PEOPLE ACCEPTED AS PRACTICAL, YET SUFFERED BECAUSE OF IT.

By E. S. L.

As we journeyed through the land of the Industrious Workers we beheld many wonderful and interesting sights, and our guide initiated us in the secrets of the fundamental philosophy of the country. This philosophy had the singular merit of profiting those who were the loudest upholders of it. It was the philosophy of how to get wealthy, and consisted of a single maxim: "In trade, be sure to always get more than you give." Although we didn't see exactly how this could be done by everyone, we were told that it was a very practical philosophy. And it was accepted by the natives as the acme of economic relationships, though it kept them in continual quandaries.

We came to a city called Columbus, and there we heard the wonderful learning exponuded. A vast assemblage called labor delegates had gathered to hold what was called a "convention." The labor delegates, we were told, were members of a society which went by the name of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The large auditorium where these men were met was a scene of bustle and buzzing. Speechmaking had had a considerable run at the convention, and the delegates listened from a sense of respect to the reputed prophets. There was one individual, however, who was given marked attention, and his remarks were received with much approval. We learned that this speaker was a man who "had made his way" in that land; he was what they called a "self-made" man, something we could not quite understand, seeing that society is composed of individuals interdependent upon each other. But the man who, as said, was "successful," was regarded as knowing whereof he spoke.

Our guide confided to us the speaker's name. He said it was B. F. Yoakum, and was delighted to tell us that Yoakum was one "high up"; that he was chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island-'Frisco Lines, and didn't disdain to associate with the humble employes under his management. The guide made some remark of how brotherhood between employer and employe was being demonstrated by Yoakum's mingling with his lowly brothers.

Ecstacy possessed this guide and his companions as Yoakum poured forth his pearls of wisdom. Being guests and receiving hospitable treatment, we deemed it poor grace to enter objection to the orator's statements at the time, for he was thought to be the embodiment of goodness, but since his talk seemed so much nonsense, though accepted by many people, it will not be improper to mention it here.

This Benj. F. Yoakum protested his kinship to the firemen of the railroads. One of his remarks was: "We have a common interest. Good times for the railroads mean good times for us all. Bad times for the railroads mean bad times for us all." Loud applause from the men greeted these words. Probably Yoakum was correct as far as he saw, but it seems that he didn't see or didn't want to see, any further than his nose. Yoakum did not state the reverse of the proposition: Good times for the men mean good times for "us" all; bad times for the men mean bad times for "us" all. Yoakum failed to say that increased wages and less hours for the men meant good times for the railroads; nor did he state that the installation of safety appliances on cars, and the observance of the sixteen hour and ashpan laws meant "good times" for the railroads. Still, he was a pillar of wisdom in that land as were so many more pillars, and certainly such pillars must know of what they speak, else they couldn't hold their positions.

Then there was a gem that was really a give-away; it was as those people say, "letting the cat out of the bag." It was when he said: "The locomotive fireman of Great Britain receives $300 per annum, while the average pay of the fireman in this land of America is $760 per year. But," went on the gracious manager, "as American citizens, considering your *efficiency*, and *loyalty*, the money is well paid to you when your *standard* is compared with the standard of any other country on earth." This was indeed a statement rich in thought. We observed that when Yoakum spoke the words he was perfectly at ease, just like a person making a sound argument. His utterance commended itself to us as correct. We could not help believing that compared with what the American worker receives for the wealth he produces, he does in fact show a high standard of *efficiency* over his foreign brother, and is verily worth his salt.

The crowning point of the orator's speech was reached when he likened the investors' interests to the workers'. We could see that here Yoakum reached a climax, some of the natives termed it, "scored a bull's eye." It would appear from the manner of the speaker that he himself regarded his argument as a "clincher," but we failed to see what he really clinched, except that he gripped the men about him more firmly in his vise as underlings. Yoakum said that $760 represented an investment, at 4 per cent., of $19,000. Then he told of the million men and women who held railroad securities as investments. "It is just as essential for the prosperity and steadiness of the railroad business to have the man who invests $19,000 in railroad securities feel safe and secure as it is that you, whose investment is your time, feel sure of your employment with the railroads. The danger which threatens the man's investment just as surely endangers your pay roll." So delivered himself this wonderful man. And his word was as truth falling in a sparkling stream from a high eminence. But to us, strangers in this remarkable land and unaccustomed to the ways of its people, the sparkling current of Mr. Yoakum's flow of talk seemed so much bosh. For, reasoned we to ourselves: It is not the investors' cash that creates the people's needs, but it is the people's needs that fetches forth the investors' cash. The people's needs exist without regard for and separate to the existence of investors. Investors are simply an excrescent product which battens upon the people's wants. The people can live without supporting investor parasites, but the investor parasites can't get along without the people.

It didn't appear to us as we pondered the subject that the danger which threatened the investor threatened the producer. We rather thought the producer could get along without bearing up an investor, and therefore Mr. Yoakum's talk impressed us as so much quackery. We began to think that the danger which the Yoakum fellowship feared was that they would lose the jobs of riding, like good brothers, the backs of labor.

This was what ran through our mind as we listened to what in that land was called a "successful" man. We thought it strange and not without significance that the species who were spoken of as "higher up" had to continually exert themselves protesting their "common interest" with those on the lower rungs of the social ladder. It seemed to us that if there was really anything in the "brotherhood" talk we heard so much of between employer and employe, it would have been no more than reasonable to have heard labor sometimes lecturing capital and making it swallow some chunks of "brotherly love." But we never noticed that the tune was ever rammed down the throats of the capitalist and that they were compelled to submit in silence and satisfaction. So we concluded that the phrase must be some sort of "dope" that was occassionally of necessity administered to the Industrious Workers.

After the day's proceedings at the convention hall we told our guide we had seen enough for the time. We thanked him for the courtesy he had shown us and said that his were certainly a remarkable people. But for all we had heard from that individual Yoakum, we could not escape the conclusion that his true purpose was to "yoke 'em."

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"LABOR" O. K.'S ROOSEVELT.

President of Window Glass Workers Pays Back for Meal.

Washington, November 25. — "The things President Roosevelt has in mind for the improvement of the conditions of labor throughout the country, and will probably recommend to Congress, covers everything we desire," said A. L. Falkner, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the National Window Glass Workers, who with W. A. Jarrison, vice-president, called at the White House to-day. "The President's ideas are entirely satisfactory to labor representatives generally," declared Falkner.

Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, was present when the officials of the glass workers' organization saw the President. Falkner was one of the labor men who attended the President's labor dinner on November 17. He said that the President at that time had outlined to those present his ideas for the improvement of labor conditions and asked for suggestions on that question.

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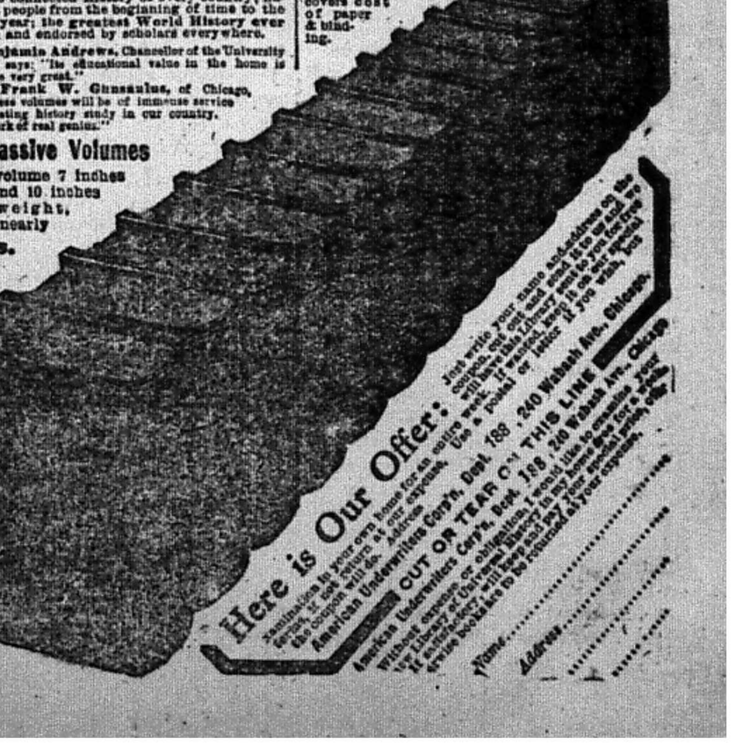

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If you have arguments more fit,
Produce them, or to these submit.
—HORACE.

CREED AND MATERIAL CONDITIONS.

Press, politicians and official professors of capitalism, do, to be sure, assail Socialism on the ground of its "materialism." But all these three agencies of the capitalist class as frequently admit material needs, not infrequently even turn over a somersault and ridicule Socialism for what it pleases them to call "the etherealism of Socialist principles" contrasted with the practical, that is, material solidness of capitalism. One quarter of the compass there is, however, that never forgets itself; never sneers at Socialism on the score of its "etherealism"; but ever assails Socialism on the score of its "materialism." That quarter of the compass is the Roman Catholic prelacy. Significant, in view of this, is an admission of facts, coming from that identical quarter of the compass, and rendering solid confirmation to the materialism of Socialism.

The German correspondent of the Philadelphia "Catholic Standard and Times" reports "hundreds of thousands of souls are being lost to the Church," and he explains why and how. Because of the devouring lion of heathenism going about converting these Catholics? No! Because, perchance, of the greater attractiveness offered to the senses by other churches? Yet, again, no! Because, in short, of any appeal to or effect upon the soul, as distinguished from the influence of matter upon matter? Not at all! How and why, then? Let the German Catholic correspondent of the "Catholic Standard and Times" state the "how" and "why" in his own way:

"Industrial development, facility of transportation, and the right of moving unceremoniously within the country" has brought about the result that "the number of mixed marriages has increased enormously"; these mixed marriages arise, for instance, from "a sudden boom of industry which draws hundreds of Catholic workmen into the very heart of a Protestant province, such as Mecklenburg or Saxony or Anhalt. Catholic women or girls are not to be found, and as these men do not generally feel called to lead a life of celibacy, they do the best they can and marry some Protestant girl or other," with the consequence that the children of these Catholic fathers become Protestants; how many of them is to be judged from the statistical figures given by Krose, S. J. in the Kirchliches Handbuch (Ecclesiastical Handbook) of 1908, to the effect that "in Prussia there existed in 1905, 359,-985 mixt marriages, 72,778 of these falling to the Rhineland, the stronghold of Catholicity. Of the children born of these unions, 423,895, or 56.8 per cent., were Protestant; 321,955, or 43.2 per cent., were Catholic. Nearly half a million children lost to the Catholic faith! Appalling figures certainly, and they are rising every year."

Truth, like murder will out. Whether it is concealed and suppressed intentionally, or unintentionally, through visionariness, truth is bound to be blurted out. It is so with the Socialist truth that material conditions determine man's opinions—religious, so-called, as well as political. More than three hundred years ago the great philosopher Montaigne declared: "We are Christians by the same title that we are Germans or Perigordians." Montaigne was denounced as un-Godly, just as Socialism is to-day, yet the truth of Montaigne's observation, as of Socialist principle, is attested by no less a modern "Godly" authority than the "Catholic Standard and Times" itself, together with its Catholic German correspondent and the Jesuit Father Krose whom he cites.

He who honestly aims at the improvement of man's morality must begin by improving man's material conditions. The former is the truthful reflex of the latter.

THE "RISK" OF CAPITAL.

Ruskin must have grinned an artistic grin in his grave when Frank B. Kellog, the government attorney in the Standard Oil cases, corkscrewed out of John D. Rockefeller the astounding fact that the earnings of his company during the eight years from 1899 to 1907 were $570,000,000, and all, upon a capital no larger than $69,000,000.

Among the Alice in Wonderland nursery tales of capitalist science the tale about the "Risk" that capital runs holds a conspicuous place. It is one of a one-time trinity to justify Capital's plunder—

Wages of Abstinence;
Wages of Superintendence; and
Wages of Risks.

The Wages of Abstinence yarn, though once strenuously advanced, has fallen into disrepute. The number of capitalists who die of delirium tremens, or over-feeding or other excesses has been too conspicuous a fact to allow the Abstinence myth a chance for anything but to be laughed at.

The Wages of Superintendence yarn is still the LEITMOTIF of the basso solos sung by such mercenaries as Professor Mallock. That this myth also is failing may be inferred from Prof. Mallock's taking to fiction as a more lucrative occupation. No myth can stand the daily hard knocks received by the myth of Wages of Superintendence. Wages of Dummydom is being acknowledged the better term.

But the Wages of Risk remained a "stand-by." True enough, for some time since, the apostles of the Wages of Risk ran perilously near rendering their professions undistinguishable from an advocacy of gambling. But they stuck to it, dodged the gambling charge, and ever bobbed up serenely with scientific sounding disquisitions upon the "Risks that Capital takes," and the consequent "justice," "fairness," "morality," "religiousness," etc., of compensating the Risk-takers. The compensation was humbly termed "wages."

Ruskin knocked a variety of artistic holes into the myth. And now comes an unartistic tubman, a dryasdust barrister, and, with no more conscience than a barkeeper extracts a cork out of a bottle, he uncorks the sizzling fact of a 726 per cent. profit by the Standard Oil—a hazardous business that must be that can rake in such Wages of Risk!

UP TO THE A. F. OF L.

Tentatively The People commented a few weeks ago, approvingly, upon the report from Denver that, by a rising vote, the A. F. of L. convention decided to go to jail rather than condone illegality by submitting to the illegal injunctions with which the capitalist State steps in to aid the capitalist class in its economic struggles with its wage slaves. No despatches having since come in denying the correctness of the first, it may be considered truthful. In which case one more illustration is furnished to the maxim that even out of Nazareth some good may come.

Prisons are reared upon two theories—

First, that they are there for social criminals;

Second, that the social criminals are a small minority of society.

The two theories involve each other: they are virtually one: if the majority of society are criminals and ought to be in prison, "society" would be behind bars: prisons are banked upon the theory that the criminals are a small percentage.

In this fact lies a profound lesson or, rather, hint, to Revolutions.

If, as happens to-day, according to the A. F. of L., in the matter of injunctions, the power to decide what is crime rests with a small, the guilty capitalist minority, and in the hands of these are the prison keys, an obvious method to wrench the keys from the usurper's clutches, and expose the fact that the existing prisons stand on false foundation, is for that majority whom the A. F. of L. claim to represent, to go to jail—just as the A. F. of L. decided.

Government rests and ever must rest upon the consent of the governed. However far bourgeoisdom has strayed, in fact, from this its pristine principle, it does not dare to openly deny it. Even bourgeoisdom could not have the face to resist so ridiculous a sight as a majority of the people in jail, and the minority out of jail, and claim they are the body social.

It is up to the A. F. of L. With itself lies the demonstration and the disproval of its claims—either to jail, or submission.

If the A. F. of L. speaks truthfully, no Joshua's trumpet could cause the walls of Jericho to crumble more effectively than its Denver declaration will cause the prison walls to evaporate.

If it did not speak truthfully, then itself should evaporate and make room for that organization which, uniting the Working Class, upon the political as well as the industrial field, shall agitate, educate and organize to the purpose of placing the criminal class where it belongs, and free modern society from the nightmare of the capitalist turn-keys.

SORE-HARASSED MISS FREE TRADE

Miss Free Trade—a coy damosel frequently introduced to readers of The People — had her loving heart cruelly lacerated on the 27th of November.

The scene was the Ways and Means Committee, the place Washington. There and then, appearing as the representative of the New York Reform Club, the old girl lectured the Committee on the iniquities of "indirect taxation," that "peculiarly insidious way of dumping the burden of taxes on the ultimate consumer." No sooner was this pearl of disinterestedness uttered than Committeeman Boutell rudely stated that "it can not be shown that the ultimate consumer would be benefited by free trade." —A cruel thrust; a poisoned thrust. It was an insinuation against the sincerity of Miss Free Trade, who claims her theory is exclusively for the benefit, not of the wholesale consumer, as purchaser, who retails to the ultimate consumer, but in the interest of the latter only. It was a vicious thrust, meant to indicate that Mamselle means to monopolize the benefit for her pets only, and leave the ultimate consumer just where he is now.

Barely recovered from this shock, Miss Free Trade had to undergo another. Committeeman Hill intimated that the representative of free trade dealt in "theories applicable a hundred years hence." How ungallant! Mademoiselle Free Trade is the personification of practical science. Science and its practical application is one of her fortes, so much her forte that she has sneers only for Socialism, which she withers with her scorn on the ground of "unscientific"; and on the further ground that, even if Socialism were scientific, it deals with theories "applicable only a hundred years hence." The most ungallant thing imaginable is to wound the sensibilities of a kind lady with an arrow filched from her own quiver.

Nor yet was this all. Mamsel Free Trade simply dotes on Labor. 'Tis for "Labor dear" that she really does all the work she does, night and day, rain and sunshine, and overtime. The deary had hardly recovered from the vicious dig administered to her by the heartless Boutell, and the wound was still bleeding from the ungallant conduct of Hill, when a third and still more painful gash was in store for her breast. John Williams, a workingman, "representing the American Amalagamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers," took the stand with the request that the duty on tin be raised in the interest of Labor!

And the old girl collapsed. She uttered a gurgling sound. Those who picked up the unconscious body are not certain whether the sound quoted Caesar, as he fell stabbed by Brutus; or whether the sound quoted Bill Nye, when he found himself out-humbugged by the Heathen Chinee Ah Sin.

RENEGADE CARNEGIE CANONIZED.

Andrew Carnegie, hitherto a pillar of protection, has come out, flat-footed, for free trade. As a consequence his old-time associates are reviling him as a "renegade," while tariff reformers generally have started to canonize him.

Carnegie is no more a "renegade" and "ingrate" than a child that casts off its swaddling clothes is a renegade and ingrate.

It is true, as Senator Burrows of Michigan says, that Carnegie has "amassed a wealth" which only protection could have enabled him to amass. Senator Burrows's statement not only gives the clue to, it also furnishes the justification for Carnegie's conduct. The amassing of wealth is what Carnegie is after. For a time, only protection gave him the license to do what Charles Francis Adams correctly calls "stealing." Carnegie amassed, Charles Francis Adams would say stole, wealth. Changed conditions bring new duties. With the amassed (stolen) wealth once in hand, the further amassing of wealth is now best promoted by adopting free trade for steel and the necessaries of life for the workers.

Under protection Carnegie "amassed" wealth by the double process of overcharging the capitalist consumers of his product and by underpaying his workingmen. He wants still more wealth. That cannot now be obtained by raising his prices; it can be obtained only by lowering wages. To lower wages under the existing high cost of living would "disturb the market"; there is but one way left—free trade. Under free trade the cost of living would be lowered, and seeing that wages depend upon the price of Labor in the Labor market, the lower the cost of living all the lower can and will wages go down. The share that Labor would receive of the wealth it produces would be no less; the worker would not be injured; but the Carnegies would profit immensely: they would profit by the difference in the price of Labor.

Closely scanned there is no essential difference between free trade, after protection has placed a capitalist in the saddle, and improved machinery. Carnegie made his first "amassing" with inferior machinery; being after some more "amassing," he discarded the inferior for an up-to-date plant. Carnegie, the one time protectionist, but present free trader, is a repetition of the Carnegie who adopted superior methods of Labor exploitation.

The hosannas now sung to Carnegie by the free traders are tuned to the self-same key as the jeremiads hurled at him by the protectionists. The latter lose a support in the identical game that the former win one—the game of skinning the working class—or "stealing with a license, under the broad seal of the United States," as Charles Francis Adams expresses it.

THE ENFANT TERRIBLE.

If there were any visitors on hand, the Congressional Ways and Means Committee must have felt, at its session of the 21st inst., like a doting mamma whose enfant terrible lets out before company a painful family secret.

As dominant capitalists, and Republicans, the Ways and Means Committee are Protectionists. Before election, their cry to the workingman was: "You must have Protection. Without it, your employer, unable to compete with the 'hordes of Europe,' won't be able to sell his goods at as high a price, and your wages will go 'way, 'way down."

Into this circle of expert fleecers and prevaricators, came enfant terrible John Norris, Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; who, being consumers of paper, and unable by the peculiar nature of their busines to raise prices to their patrons, naturally seek for lower prices for paper. They are Free Tradists.

Amid that circle of fond capitalist mammas, enfant terrible Norris let out a string of awful confessions; showing that American labor was cheaper than Canadian, so the fear of competition was all moonshine; showing that the paper workers were about the worst paid trade among American workingmen; and finally showing that, consequently, the Protection already enjoyed by the paper bosses was simply pouring a surplus profit into their own pockets, and not benefiting their workmen in the slightest.

Well might the Republican Ways and Means Committee turn red, and stick their fingers in their ears, and bury their faces in their handkerchiefs at the disclosures of Norris! Not only did he completely unmask the dominant capitalist cry that "Protection benefits the workers," but he also tore the veil from two other truths, long kept hidden from view by all capitalists, the "unders" as well as the "dominants." These truths were:

First—Wages do not depend on the prosperity of your employer. He may be rolling in wealth, you will be no better off. He may be rolling in fat, you will remain as lean as you are to-day. These paper manufacturers described by Norris are getting gorged daily with the golden stream of "surplus profit" afforded them by Protection; yet their workmen are "the worst paid of all the manufacturing industries of the country." Consequently your wages depend not upon the size of the employer's purse, but upon something else, upon the number of workmen outside ready to take your place.

Second—Wages do not come out of the employer's profits, but his profits come out of the wealth you produce. As with these paper workers, the workingman's wages are fixed by supply and demand in the Labor Market. Free trade may force the boss to sell cheap; in that case his profits may be low. Or Protection may enable him to sell dear; in which case his profits will bound upwards. But either way it is your work which produced the wealth. Your wages remain as low as he can squeeze them, and he alone reaps the benefit of the Protection.

Let us have more such enfants terribles.

J. R. SOVEREIGN SUES RAILROAD.

Spokane, Wash., November 26.—Attorney Fred Miller on November 16 filed a suit against the Great Northern Railway company for $2,000 damages and costs in the interest of James R. Sovereign, long a leader of the Knights of Labor. The cause of the suit was the ejection of Sovereign from a passenger train of the company while on his way to deliver a speech at Krupp, Wash., October 31. Sovereign claimed to have paid his fare, which the conductor disputed and finally put him off the train.

STATE SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY IS NOT A STEP TOWARD SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

The economic activity of the modern State is the natural starting point of that development that leads up to the Socialist Republic.

It does not follow, however, that every nationalization of an economic function or of an industry is a step towards the Socialist Republic, and that the latter could be the result of a general nationalization of all industries without having to change the character of the State.

Government Ownership Is Not Socialism.

The theory that this could be the case is that of the State Socialists. It arises from a misunderstanding of the State itself. The same as in all previous systems of Government, the modern State is pre-eminently an implement intended to guard the interests of the ruling class. This feature is in no wise changed by its assumption of functions of general utility, and affecting the interests, not of the ruling class alone, but of the whole body politic. The modern State will assume these functions quite often, simply because otherwise the interests of the ruling class would be endangered, but under no circumstances has it assumed, or could it ever assume, these functions in such a manner as to endanger the overlordship of the capitalist class. Of this fact, a remarkable illustration was furnished by the official declarations of the People's Party—a party called into being by the property-holding class of small Western farmers, whom large capitalist production was submerging. The platform adopted at Omaha is very explicit on all the points that concern the economic interests of that class; the only demands that are not self-evidently and inherently reactionary are those that call for the national ownership of the means of communication and transportation; but that these demands are made in the interest, not of the working class, the proletariat, but in the interest of the possessing class, appears from two facts; first, the conspicuous absence from the platform itself of all provisions to improve the condition of the workers in these industries—such as higher earnings and shorter hours; and second, the insertion of some recommendations looking in that direction, together with many other trivial ones, after the platform and under the following very significant introductory clause: "Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following not as a part of the platform of the People's Party." And, furthermore, at a later date, a Boston Nationalist Club, consisting mainly of middle class people, issued a petition, likewise for the national ownership of the means of communication, transportation, etc., but wholly omitted all provisions looking to the improvement of the conditions of the workers therein. In the one case as in the other, the capitalist functions which the State is asked to assume are instinctively, if not purposely, asked to be assumed in a manner that would not endanger the overlordship of the capitalist class.

Why the Capitalists Resort to Government Ownership.

When the modern State nationalizes certain industries, it does not do so for the puropse of restricting capitalist exploitation, but for the sole purpose of protecting the capitalist system and establishing it upon a firmer basis; or for the purpose of itself taking a hand in the exploitation of labor, increasing its own revenues, and thereby reducing the contributions for its own support which it otherwise would have to impose upon the capitalist class. As an exploiter of labor the State is superior to any private capitalist; besides the economic power of the capitalists, which it would thereby acquire, it could also bring to bear upon the exploited classes the political power which it already wields.

The State has never carried on the idea of nationalizing the industries further than the interests of the ruling class demanded; nor will it ever go further than that. So long as the property-holding classes are also the ruling ones, the nationalization of industries and capitalist functions will never be carried so far as to injure the capitalists and landlords, or to restrict their opportunities for exploiting the proletariat.

The State will not cease to be a capitalst institution until the proletariat, the working class, has become the ruling class; not until then will it be possible to turn it into a Socialist Commonwealth.

From the recognition of this fact is born the task which the Socialist Labor parties of all countries have set to themselves, to wit: **To call upon the proletariat, the working class of all lands to conquer the political power, to the end that, with its aid, they may convert the Nation into a Socialist Commonwealth, possessed of all the means requisite for its sustenance.**

Socialists are frequently twitted with not having any fixed aims; that they understand only to criticize; and that they know not what to put in the place of that which they would overthrow. Nevertheless, the fact remains that none of the existting parties in the United States, or in any other country in which the Socialists have taken the field, , has so well marked and clear an aim as the Socialist Labor Party. It may, indeed, be questioned whether any other political party has any aim at all. They all hold to the existing order; their platforms contain nothing but plasters and salves with which they promise and hope to make the impossible possible, and the unbearable bearable.

Logic of the Socialist Labor Party Compared with the Star-Gazing of Other Parties.

The Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, does not build upon hopes and promises, but upon the unalterable dictates of the economic development. Whoever understands this development must accept the aims of the Party. Whoever declares these aims to be false should show in what respect the teachings of Socialist political economy are false; he should show that the theory of the development from small to large production is false; that production is carried on to-day in the United States the same as it was carried on a hundred years ago; he must show that things are to-day as they have always been. Only he who could prove these postulates is justified in the belief that things will continue as they are. But whoever is not feather-brained enough to believe that the social conditions which we experience to-day are the same that have been always experienced, neither could he conclude that the present conditions will continue forever. What other than the Socialist Labor Party will tell what will and must take the place of the present order?

All other political parties live only in the present, and from hand to mouth. The Socialist Labor Party is the only one that has a tangible aim before it, and which steers its present course by the light of that great aim. All other parties neither will nor can realize this aim; only by marching over their prostrate bodies can the Socialist Labor Party reach the desired end. Because they neither can nor will see, because they stubbornly persist in wool-gathering and star-gazing, they declare offhand that Socialists know not what they want except to destroy whatever is.—Kautsky.

TIMELY HITS.

Capitalism is cannibalism—Socialism salvation.

All against Socialism are the enemies of the human race.

Many thousands in America thought they were "saving" before the crisis; after it they saw that they were merely denying themselves any giving their money away.

Wanted—True men and true women in any quantity. Apply, S. L. P.

The social revolution is not a man-made scheme, but the outcome of ages of economic evolution. Production is no longer an individual act but a social one. The anomoly that now presents itself is collective production and private ownership. Now the final act to complete the revolution demands the overthrow of the private ownership of the means of life, and this must be the work of the collective producers themselves.

Industrial and political organization on the part of the workers is the way out of the capitalist wilderness. Let all who desire Socialism fight for it with both arms.

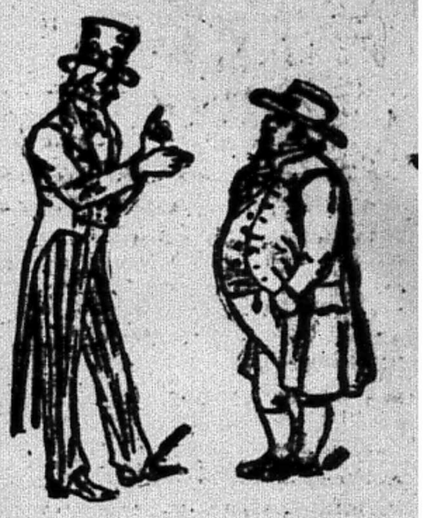
We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for such man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor.—Abraham Lincoln.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives"—or cares, either. In the heart of Sydney, last week a woman of the working class—a widow with five children gave birth to a child, and she had no food in the house or even the barest necessaries. Poor neighbors had to assist.

Gospel according to St. John D. J.—"And he said unto him: "Keep all that thou hast and whatsoever else thou canst take from the poor, and go teach a Bible Class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church."

"And when the young man heard that saying he went away rejoicing for he had great possessions.

"Verily it is easier for a camel to go through the knee of an idol than to keep a rich man out of the front pews."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't you think the Socialist Labor Party is somewhat intolerant?

UNCLE SAM—No; why?

B. J.—I'll tell you. It calls the labor leaders fakirs because they won't join the S. L. P.

U. S.—Where did you get that from?

B. J.—That is what the labor leaders say.

U. S.—But their saying does not make it so.

B. J.—But does not the S. L. P. call them fakirs?

U. S.—Whom? These professionals of the pure and simple stripe?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—Well, there you have it. They are called fakirs because they won't join the party.

U. S.—Not at all; that is not the reason. There is a mighty good reason to call them fakirs; their not joining the S. L. P. would be no reason.

B. J.—And what is the reason?

U. S.—There are workingmen who actually still honestly indulge the superstition that the union and the strike and boycott are enough for all practical purposes; many a sincere worker holds the view; the blows he has received are not yet hard enough, and you know how difficult it is to rid oneself of a superstition if it has once taken hold.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S.—Such workers and their leaders are looked upon rather with pity than contempt by the Industrial Unionists or Socialists; these never call them fakirs, but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.—Well, then, whom do the Industrial Unionists call fakirs?

U. S.—But there are a good many others who have long since dropped the pure and simple superstition; who know that the industrial struggle or strikes and boycotts alone are not sufficient and that the workers must cast their ballots against both capitalism and capitalist candidates, but who, nevertheless, fight the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.—Are those the ones the Socialists call fakirs?

U. S.—Yes, but not simply because they fight the S. L. P.

B. J.—For what other reason?

U. S.—People may entertain an honest conviction that, although a certain labor party has a correct platform, still it is constituted in a manner that they object to, and is led by people whom they sincerely mistrust.

B. J.—You should not call them fakirs for that.

U. S.—No, indeed! So long as they are honest in such convictions, they are no fakirs. But the test of their honesty is that they set up their own labor party, organized in such a way as they may choose, and led by such men as they may trust. That is the test. The workers who would do that are no fakirs; but those are fakirs who, while calling themselves Socialists, and while objecting the S. L. P., nevertheless deliberately abstain from setting up their own party. Such fellows are all-around fakirs; they prove that they are dishonest in their opposition to the S. L. P., that they do not mean well by labor; that they are on the make even if they have to play into the hands of the capitalists by trading on their class.

B. J.—Such people surely are fakirs.

U. S.—And such are the "labor leaders" whom the Industrial Unionists and Socialists hold up with a pitchfork to the well merited execration of the working class.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

BOHN CAUGHT ACOMIN' AND AGWYN'.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While passing through 42nd street this afternoon, I happened to step into the store of comrade A. Moren.

As we were discussing Party affairs Frank Bohn came in. The discussion continued, and Bohn took from his pocket a piece of paper, which he said was the original motion, written in Connolly's own hand, over which all the discussion was, and he showed the paper around.

Now in yesterday's "Call" appears a letter of Bohn's, in which he says:

"1. The original minutes of Secretary Fred A. Olpp, with all other important documents pertaining to the N. E. C. meetings of January, 1907, and July, 1907, were placed in separate file. This file when I left the party stood in full view to everyone who came into the office and its contents were clearly indicated by a typewritten label on the outside."

If the original motion, and "all other important documents pertaining to the N. E. C. meetings of January, 1907," were in this file when Bohn left the Party office, how is it that Bohn has this alleged original with him now? And if this is really Connolly's original, why did Bohn claim "all other important documents" were in the file which he left in the office of the National Secretary? Compare the two statements made by Bohn and use your own judgment.

S. Winauer.

New York, Nov. 25.

LEARNING TO KNOW WHICH IS WHICH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find four questions on economies which I request you to enlighten me upon.

I can not obtain satisfactory answers to these questions from Socialist party sources. I shall no longer permit S. P. literature to be my instructor. I learn more Socialism in one number of The People than in a dozen Appeals. With best wishes, I am,

D. B. Moore.

Granite, Okla., Nov. 18.

[The questions will be answered seritium through the Letter Box.—Ed. The People.]

MEN OF THOUGHT AND ACTION AT WORK.

Holtville, California, Nov. 18, 1908.
Daniel De Leon, P. O. Box 1576, New York City, Editor Daily People.

Comrade and Fellow Worker:

After having been on the fence for a while regarding the vexed question of political action, after having been in a reactionary state of mind, and now after having well read and studied your "As to Politics," your "Preamble Address," and other writings, and also chap. 5 of Kautsky's "Class Struggle," I find myself in full agreement with you, and stand shoulder to shoulder with you on S. L. P. ground. I have neglected the S. L. P. for a year or so, although I have kept up my dues in it. I have been wholly occupied in I. W. W. agitation and organizing—to the best of my small ability. But now that the "split" has come between S. L. P. principles and the Trautmann-St. John "I. W. W." principles and policy, and finding myself impelled by truth, logic and sound philosophy to line up with you and S. L. P. principles and repudiate the contrary, and seeing that base motives and purposes have been imputed to you, of which I am morally sure you are indeed not guilty, I would ask of you a personal favor, to give me, for my own enlightenment and guidance and also that of others some idea of what lies at the bottom of this trouble, some eye-opening facts, some pointers, either through a personal letter, or through the "Letter Box" of The People.

I stand square upon the old Preamble, and, above all, upon your logical, irresistibly convincing "Preamble Address" and pamphlet "As to Politics." But the possession of some "inside" facts connected with this lamentable squabble will help me to show my fellow workers wherein the real trouble lies. Now that I line up with you and the dauntless S. L. P., it means, perhaps, "a parting of the ways" for me and my erstwhile co-workers in our great Cause, but the truth must be followed at all hazards, for the truth alone can set us free.

With best wishes and recognition of your mental and moral integrity, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
H. S. Carroll.
Fin. Sec'y Local 437 I. W. W.

[The request will be met through the Letter Box.—Ed. The People.]

SUE BOOKS SELL WELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was struck by the force of your observations in your "Busines Notes" that "most people don't know a good thing until they are forced into it." I was forced into the selling of the Sue books and it netted me a nice little sum to bridge over a four-months' loafing. I sold 176 books at a total value of $106.25. Force of circumstances have forced me into the starting of a buckeye cigar shop, so I have to quit the selling of books for the present, but I would urge all comrades who are out of work by all means to take hold of the Sue books; they are good selling books.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 26.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR S. L. P. MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading Mrs. Johnson's article, "Signs of Decay," in The People, I would like space for a few suggestions. I believe that we of the S. L. P. can meet the task confronting us, which is to spread the revolutionary education of the S. L. P. We can fulfil our duty provided our comrades get to work. We must clarify that sentiment which has been created for Socialism by "Red Special" methods, and we must clarify it by distributing the leaflets of the New York Labor News Company and by circulating the Party papers.

The field plowed by our speakers and lecturers must be sown with the leaflets. This prepares the way for the introduction of our press and other literature. After such work the ground is ripe for the organization of a Section. This is real constructive work.

In giving away any kind of literature care should always be taken that the address of the Section headquarters is stamped upon the circular, so as to put a man in touch with the organization if he desires particulars.

Class consciousness must be the great aim of our education. I find that many workingmen are imbued with sentiment for Socialism, but understand nothing of the class struggle. These men must be posted on this matter.

Some of our members make the mistake of believing that lectures and speeches are sufficient in educating the workingmen. I hold that leaflet and pamphlet literature and the party press are of prime necessity for making men for our movement. The writings are the things to make people realize the fact of the class struggle and to understand the capitalist system of production of wealth.

Now, every one can engage in this work of education. Every comrade can pass a leaflet to a friend or shopmate and request him to pass judgment upon the contents. This is how we can meet the task confronting us. Let every one take up the work.

Wage Slave.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.

HE MUST HAVE BEEN ABSENT-MINDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is with regret that I read in the Evening Post the column-long lament of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the learned psychologist of Harvard, on "Custom House Pleasures."

According to Prof. Munsterberg, a basket full of rich gowns brought by him and his family from Berlin were totally ruined by the throwing on them of a "large mass of liquid glue," during the customs inspection.

What surprises me, though, is that Prof. Munsterberg should have appealed to the government to ferret out and punish the guilty inspector. Great as the Professor's services were in the Haywood case, he could not expect the government to spend much time over the ruination of a mere basketful of rich gowns. If it had been a box of carpet tacks consigned to the President's daughter, now, it might have been different.

But why didn't Prof. Munsterberg take charge of the case himself, and apply to it some of the searching analysis by which he found Harry Orchard to be the one spotless truth-teller in the country? For instance, following the precedure laid down in the Prof.'s own recent book on criminal cross-examination by the methods of psychology, he should have gone to that same customs squad again with a basket of fish. This would have inevitably brought back to the mind of the guilty official the word "glue," and he would have broken down and confessed. Or, if the Prof. suspected that the customs men were posted on the aforesaid Haywood case, he could have worked the same thing another way. He might have showed up with a pair of scissors and an armful of typewritten blood-and-thunder yarns by James McParland. "Glue" being the only other thing necessary to the compilation of the truthful, King David-like testimony of Harry Orchard, the wretch who spoiled the Prof.'s fine gowns would have been trapped again.

Perhaps the Prof. has had time to read his book over again, since his return, and may yet try this method.

New York, Nov. 23. D.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will you please allow me space for a few words in regard to the Servian or Austrian language branch of Local 434, I. W. W., of Spokane, Wash.?

John Duletich was the secretary of this branch, and George Franklin was elected its delegate to a so-called executive committee which Mr. J. H. Walsh was organizing. This early proved to be a committee to benefit those of the committee only.

Over three months before the convention, resolutions were passed calling for an investigation of the books of the secretary of this committee. It was found that money belonging to the organization was missing, and nobody knew where to.

The matter was taken up in the Servian branch, and as a result Chicago headquarters was notified that that branch would pay no more money to any one. The Spokane people were also informed of this decision. In this way the branch saved its money; and remained independent of the unreliable organization.

That is why a howl has been going up in Chicago for three months that something was wrong in Spokane, that no money could be gotten from "that fool Servian branch," and nothing could be sold to them.

I think the fellow who thinks these people were "fools" is himself the fool. How about it?

George Franklin.

Seattle, Wash., November 16.

LEAVE THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting held by Mixed Local Union 307 of St. Paul, Minn., the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, We, the members of Mixed Local Union 307 of St. Paul, Minn., in regular meeting assembled, believe that the fourth annual convention of the I. W. W., held in Chicago Sept. 21st, was illegally organized and did not represent the collective will of the membership; and

Whereas, Said convention repudiated political action by eliminatin gfrom the Preamble the clause regarding the necessity of the working class being organized on the political as well as on the economic field; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 307 sever its connection with the so-called headquarters at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois, and that we maintain ourselves as an independent organization until a real revolutionary organization of the working class is again established; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin and Daily People for publication.

W. E. McCue, Chairman.
Samuel Johnson, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21.

FORWARD THE CHICAGO S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Central Committee of the Scandinavian Clubs of Skondurska Arbetare Forbundet held its grand ball in Claremont Hall, 1630 N. Clark street, last Sunday. The affair was a success, some $35 being realized. The crowd was a fair one and we had a jolly time. No liquor was sold, and no one cared for any. We will in a short time be heard from again.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6th, the Lake View Club will hold an agitation meeting at Clifton Hall, corner Clifton and Belmont avenue. The subject on this occasion will be: "What Do the Socialist Want?" Adolph S. Carm will speak in Swedish and Pierson in English. Mrs. Marca Mollberg will give a recitation called "On the Steamship's Deck." The meeting will start at four o'clock sharp in the afternoon.

The so often dead S. L. P. is very much alive in Chicago, to the sorrow of the S. P. You can see the "corpse" in all parts of the city, and the young element of the S. P. is starting to ask questions in the right way. I do not think that there was an S. L. P. member at the ball last night but was asked by one or more S. P. men about the tactics of the S. L. P. and the "difference." I for one was approached by at least three young men, who said they belonged to the S. P., but were going to study the other side as well. I got three subs for the Arbeteren and one for the Weekly People.

Theofil.

Chicago, Nov. 23.

BOHN SQUEALS GUILTY

But, as Was to Be Expected from the Gentleman, Not as a Man.

[From N. Y. "Call," Nov. 24, 1908.]

Editor of The Call:

I wish through The Call to lay before all intelligent readers of the "Daily and Weekly People" some facts that are worthy of their attention.

In all editions of the "Daily People" since November 13 there has appeared a statement regarding myself which the national secretary of the S. L. P. claims to have written. A glance at the article discloses the real author.

It is therein maintained that following the N. E. C. meeting of January, 1907, I falsified the published minutes by inserting "and its" in a certain sentence of Secretary Olpp's original copy. It is further maintained that the present incumbent of the office I then held found the minutes "hidden away."

The facts in the case are as follows:

1. The original minutes of Secretary Fred A. Olpp, with all other important documents pertaining to the N. E. C. meetings of January, 1907, and July, 1907, were placed in separate file. This file when I left the party stood in full view to everyone who came into the office and its contents were clearly indicated by a typewritten label on the outside.

2. The words "and its" (in the Olpp minutes written "& its") were between "N. E. C." and "sub-committees." The use of "&" for "and" occurs repeatedly in the minutes and once again in the portion photographed and printed in the "People." It should be remembered that the document was written with a lead pencil. The bungler who erased the two words left a portion of the t (the top of the vertical stroke) untouched, and it shows plainly in the photograph. The period after N. E. C. has been inserted. The "J" stood exactly in the present position, the word "have" after "subcommittee" clinches the case. It proves that the subject of the clause was plural—**"N. E. C. and its sub-committee."** Had the subject been singular (N. E. C. sub-committee), the word "has" would have been used. But the bunglers dared not erase "have" for fear that even the utterly stupid, those who might not recognize the resulting wrong construction of the sentence, might be forced to admit the erasure.

3. Finally, Comrade Fred A. Olpp, secretary of the meeting, than whom a more honest man never lived, has turned the trick. Going, on Saturday last, to the "People" office he demanded to see the minutes written by himself. Looking down upon the page what he knew to be erasures appeared to be well done. The top of the "t," which shows in the photograph, had since been removed. But holding the paper up to the light he showed the guillible suckling who now serves as national secretary that the gloss of the paper had been taken off by the erasure. Other S. L. P. members have since seen the document and agree that another crime has been committed in the "People" office.

The very last squeal of the rat crushed to death in a trap of his own making has sounded forth. From now on nothing but smells.

With a hope that those who have hitherto mistaken the rat for a lion may finally recognize their error, I remain.

For the Social Revolution,

FRANK BOHN.

* * *

Birds of a feather flock together. For the sake of completeness, the following editorial paragraph from the same issue of the "Call," the paper that sought to bunco-steer its readers with "Comrade" get-rich-quick ads., telling of $30 investments pulling out $720, is here appended:

"While we are not ourselves much surprised at the facts brought out in the communication from Frank Bohn, which we print in another column of this paper, we commend them to the attention of all those who have thought Daniel De Leon to be sincere in his devotion to the cause of Socialism, but only mistaken in his ideas of tactics."

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. W., PEORIA, ILL.—"Warheit" is an independent Yiddish Socialist daily in this city. Only in its independence of posture does it differ from the "Vorwaerts," its rival Yiddish daily. For the rest both are privately owned concerns—just as the "Call," "Volkszeitung," Chicago "Daily Socialist," "Appeal," in fact, all the S. P. papers, with the possible exception of the "Wage Slave."

T. J. W., CINCINNATI, O.—The administration of the press must guard against two opposite rocks—the rock of autocracy, which typifies all privately owned papers, and the rock of mobocracy, which would run any paper into the ground. For instance, if The People were "democratically" to publish every article, either sent in or demanded, The People would need forty pages for each issue to put it all in; if The People abstained from publishing everything that somebody objects to, The People would have to consist of four blank pages;—in either case, death.

F. J. W., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Go ahead. The columns of The People are open to you. But don't proceed from the conviction that what Trautmann wrote to Howie is true. Trautmann stands convicted of untruthfulness in the columns of the "Bulletin" itself.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—The difference between "surplus value" and "profit" is like the difference between a "plant of production" and "capital." A plant of production, the Carnegie steel plant, for instance, is the combination of land, machinery and accessories socially necessary to produce wealth. That "plant" is not "capital"; that plant will exist under Socialism as well; but that identical plant is or becomes capital only when privately owned. So with "profit" and "surplus value." Surplus value is that excess of values that it is the quality of labor-power to yield over and above its own cost of reproduction. Even under Socialism, where the worker will consume vastly more than he does in his pinched wage-slave condition of to-day, labor-power will yield vastly more than its needs. "Profit" is that identical excess of values, but appropriated by the capitalist class.

Before dismissing this question—a whisper in your ear: Let no S. P. literature peddler know his wares teach you nothing and that you must come to The People. If you do, he will roundly abuse you and us as "horse-thieves and liars," if not worse.

G. F., SEATTLE, WASH.—The most merciless plantation negro drivers (foremen) were frequently negro slaves. These were none the less slaves for being their masters' blood-hounds Ditto, ditto with cruel wage slave foremen. The line remains where it was—between the wage slave class and the capitalist class.

I. L. H., TROY, N. Y.—The opportunities of the wage earner in Australia are no better than they are in America.

B. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Not so fast! Of course, the striking out of the "political clause" from the I. W. W. preamble implies dynamite. "Direct action" spells nothing else. See last article, "Supplementary," in the pamphlet "As to Politics." In the "Bush Temple Headquarters" case, however, the dynamite is veiled. Veiled dynamitism spells "coward-roughianism." It was, for instance, brought out, at the time of the convention at Chicago, that neither St. John nor Heslewood nor Jones would have ventured their "physical force revolutionism" upon a man, for instance, of the inches of delegate Trainor from Colorado. It was typical that they chose Francis, a man not expert with his fists. The irrational path of "direct action" leads inevitably down a slope of moral turpitude.

F. D., TURTLE CREEK, PA.—If by "religion" you understand the Sunday School theory of geology, of astronomy and of biology—then, no, "religion" would not square with science.

Next question next week.

M. A. R., NEW YORK—Answering merely the grammatical question—

Collective nouns, that is, nouns consisting of more than one independently thinking entity—such as "jury," consisting of several jurors; "committee," consisting of several members; "Board," consisting of several individuals;—collective nouns in the English language govern the plural as well as the singular number of the predicate, according as the writer, or speaker, happens to think, and the plural is even better than the singular. Accordingly, "the jury have agreed" is at least as correct as "the jury has agreed"; "the committee have the power" is at least as correct as "the Committee has the power"; "the Board have decided" is at least as correct as "the Board has decided."

Next question next week.

A. S. C., HOLTVILLE, CAL.—The Herman Richter letter in The People, about the I. W. W. convention gives the cue to the underlying cause of the I. W. W. trouble. Upon his asking St. John the same question in Chicago, St. John said: "We must have order and MONEY." Sherman also wanted MONEY; the S. P.-A. F. of L. politicians knew that, and they promised him lots of it through lots of new dues paying members—provided he knocked out the "S. L. P. fanatics." The fool believed. He did not realize that by "S. L. P. fanatics" is ever meant the "anti-crooks," or "clear heads." There was the first rumpus. Trautmann and St. John came next. Times were harder. Dues-paying membership was not sufficient. They also wanted money. The same S. P.-A. F. of L. element whispered to these men the same promises that were whispered to Sherman, and the gudgeons bit again. This time the S. P.-A. F. of L. element worked also through some hollow teeth in the S. L. P. A conspiracy was set on foot between the Bush Temple crew and these S. L. P. hollow teeth. The conspiracy was to grab, physically grab, the plant of the Daily People and pass it over to "Bush Temple," in other words to strangle the education that is poison to S. P.-A. F. of L.-ism, and abolish the S. L. P. Ross's letter from Goldfield, published in The People, honestly gave away the snap. What followed was a case of cheats cheating cheaters. The hollow teeth in the S. L. P. lied to "Bush Temple" as to their power here in New York. And "Bush Temple" plunged in deeper and deeper. Presently the S. L. P. pulled itself together, and caved in the head of the conspiracy. The hollow teeth dropped out, trooped into the I. W. W. "as all sufficient without a political party," and then, mark this—TROOPED INTO THE S. P. In the midst of all this, elements still at the theft stage of the Labor Movement took a hand and helped "Bush Temple" into the ground. At bottom is the same old story—"Kill the S. L. P., it is too fanatic," for schemers, barnacles and scatter-brains.

K. K., KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The "Capitalist Press," alias "Bulwark of Freedom," lives essentially on blackmail. Few, if any, of those papers could exist without "hush-money," or the obverse of the blackmail medal, bribes to sing the praises of vice.

L. E. S., OGDEN, UTAH—The election of a Socialist in the 9th Congress District of New York is written on the face of the returns together with the face of the ballots. It is a conservative estimate that 2,500 men voted for Goldfogle, although they decidedly preferred a Socialist, and of these, as the S. P. ballots showed, many were S. P. voters who scratched Hillquit. All of these would have gladly voted for the S. L. P. candidate, but they did not because they knew he could not be elected with Hillquit in the way, and they did as they did because they justly held that a Hillquit in Congress would do Socialism more harm than good. Of the 2,000 and odd who voted for Hillquit a majority did so simply because they were cheated by the capitalist press booms of Master Hillquit into the belief that he would be elected, and were not as alert as they should have been on the special Socialist requirements of the hour. The others acted as blind partisans. All these together spell a Socialist majority in the District for Congressman—provided he is a Socialist.

J. F., HOPKINSTON, MASS.—The subject of who pays the taxes, raised by the clipping will be taken up editorially. With the coming tariff reform wave the question will be important.

T. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—'Tis not now only that the point is being made with regard to the top-capitalist manoeuvre of threatening a shut-down if the bourgeois radical reformer is elected President. The point was made as long ago as April 21, 1904, in the address "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." The point was there illustrated with Bryan himself, and the point was then already made that the A. F. of L. keeps the working class hopelessly divided, and that the shut-down threat could be parried only if "the workingmen were so well organized in the shops that they could laugh at all shut-down orders, and carry on production." This has been the preachment of the S. L. P. for over ten years, repeated, illustrated, and enlarged upon by the light of cumulating events—and will be persistently and unflinchingly preached until the thought strikes permanent root.

F. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A memorandum heads your letter giving freedom to publish it; a memorandum closes your letter urging that it be treated confidentially. Which shall it be?

J. W. S., TUCSON, ARIZ.; W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; H. E., OAKLAND, CAL.; E. P., HAVANA, CUBA; A. L. D., MANCHESTER, N. H.; R. B. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; F. C. R., LONOKE, ARK.; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.; L. J. L., NIOBRARA, NEB.—Matter received.

DOCUMENTS FOR FUTURE HISTORY

I.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 16, 1908.

Dear Comrade Editor of the "Industrial Bulletin":

I see in the Bulletin of Oct. 24, 1908, a letter from Eugene V. Debs, regarding a correction where undue credit was given his article. Debs uses language such as "Dear Comrade Trautmann," "Yours fraternally," etc. This language seems in conflict with some statements he is credited with stating while in this city with the "Red Special," Oct. 6, 1908. The following dialogue is self-explanatory:

WOLF: "Will you explain to me what economic organization you advocate?"

DEBS: "The industrial organization first, last and all the time."

WOLF: "Why don't you specify that in your speeches?"

DEBS: "The Industrial Workers of the World, at present, is overridden with fakirs [hotly], and when the time comes and they give me a show I will bend all my energies to build one up that will be impregnable to fakirs, such as have hold of the I. W. W. at present."

Doesn't this language, if true, stamp Eugene V. Debs as a traitor? or Fred J. Wolf lies.

What has Debs to say in regard to the above? I wait an answer through the Bulletin.

Yours for the Revolution,
Geo. Howie.

II.

Chicago, Nov. 18th, 1908.

Mr. Geo. Howie,
Manchester, N. H.

Fellow Worker:

Yours addressed to the editor of the Bulletin received. Let me state briefly that the time has not arrived yet to address openly these questions to Debs through the Bulletin. Both myself and St. John are in correspondence with Debs on this and other subjects and in due time the whole correspondence will be published in the Bulletin, and therein will be contained the information that you look for.

I wish to state that Debs was approached in New York City by a member of the I. W. W. and shown that alleged interview as published in The People, and he flatly denied the correctness of expressions and opinions as given by Wolfe.

Yours for industrial freedom,
Wm. E. Trautmann,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

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28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

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(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

Call for General Party Meeting of Language Branches.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has realized the necessity of bringing about a closer affiliation and a more harmonious co-operation in agitational work of the various language branches. Heretofore the various branches, while they have done good work among their own respective nationalities, have remained too much by themselves and systematic agitational work for the party was therefore out of question. As a matter of fact, the comrades of the various branches, with a few exceptions, are not acquainted with each other as they should be. This, we hope, will be otherwise in future. We shall endeavor to bring about closer and more intimate relations between the branches.

To make a start in this direction, A GENERAL PARTY MEETING has been called for SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th, AT 3 P. M., at former Section Hall, 2273 (old No. 356) Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Bldg.)

We have here besides the English speaking section, a German, two Hungarian, a Slavish, a Jewish and a Scandinavian branch. Each branch will furnish a speaker of its own, and all speakers will make addresses in their different languages about the urgent necessity of building up the party organization. While this is to be a "General Party meeting," strangers and visitors are by no means debarred. On the contrary, the comrades of the various branches are urged to invite all their friends and shopmates, and so help make this meeting a success. Needless to say that every comrade should make it his supreme duty to be present.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.,
City Executive Committee.

FREE LECTURES IN BALTIMORE.

August Gillhaus, lately candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President as Preston's proxy, will deliver three free lectures in Baltimore beginning December 3. These lectures are arranged by Section Baltimore, Socialist Labor Party, and will be as follows:

DECEMBER 3—At Labor Lyceum, 1011-13 E. Baltimore street. Subject: "The Capitalists' Risks."

DECEMBER 4—At Labor Lyceum, 1011-13 E. Baltimore street. Subject: "What Must the Working Class Do To Be Emancipated from Wage Slavery?"

DECEMBER 5—At C. Schmick's Hall, 1124 Towson street, Locust Point. Subject: "Socialism."

Meetings will begin at 8 p. m.

Questions are invited at all meetings. Workingwomen are especially invited.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party will be notified by Gillhaus personally in advance of his arrival.

Baltimore, Md.
Washington, D. C.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Canton, O.
Cleveland, O.
Detroit, Mich.
Toledo, O.
Columbus, O.
Cincinnati, O.
Louisville, Ky.
Evansville, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind.
St. Louis, Mo.
Springfield, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Duluth, Minn.
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri	$1.00
People's Marx, by Deville	1.50
Critique of Political Economy, by Marx	1.50

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28 City Hall Place.

OPERATING FUND.

The Thanksgiving Festival receipts this year were not as heavy as heretofore, the panic has curtailed the wage worker's spending money. These receipts are really discounted in advance; that is to say, we make promises to pay certain pressing obligations out of the Festival receipts. We have fallen short on our promises and must now ask the comrades throughout the country to help out by contributing to the Operating Fund.

Would our comrades and friends but push the Weekly People and sales of literature this call need not be so insistent and until our friends do take hold we shall be compelled to keep this fund to the fore.

Fail not to pay some heed to this matter. Send us subscriptions or cash donations and do it NOW.

The following contributions were received for the week ending November 28:

Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass.	$ .20
L. Lafferty, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. R. Wyatt, Duarte, Cal.	2.00
John Seelinger, Los Angeles, Cal.	.25
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Wm. McFarlane, " "	1.50
Demuth, " "	1.00
L. C. Haller, " "	.50
Section Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
A. Luthman, Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
P. M., " " "	1.00
Thomas Blank, New York, N. Y.	.50
"Caesar's Column"	.50
L. M. Cunningham, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Carl Beatz, Detroit, Mich.	.50
H. Richter, Namtraneck, Mich.	.50
18th and 20th A. D., New York	2.00
Geo. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	2.00
N. Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
S. Thompson, New York City	3.00
Solon Bruch, New York City	1.00
Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn.	1.00
E. S., Newport News, Va.	.75
Gottfried Gustaffsson, O'Brien, Wash.	1.00
Geo. H. Winter, Portchester, N. Y.	.50
Thos. Grobuski, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. K. S. Hilliard, Ogden, Utah	1.00
E. A. Battell, Ogden, Utah	1.00
R. F. Southwick, Ogden, Utah	1.00
J. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
C. W. Brandborffi Hennig, Minn.	1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill.	.80
Total	38.50
Grand total	$3,268.79

CHICAGO, NOTICE.

A general party meeting is hereby called for SUNDAY, December 6, 3 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues, to nominate candidates for State Executive Committee. All members are urged to be present, as other important business will come before said meeting.

J. Bobinsky,
Organizer.

CHICAGO AGITATION MEETINGS.

Chicago, Section Cook County, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting followed by a dance at Friedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues, on SUNDAY evening, December 13, at 7 p. m. Good speakers will make addresses. Tickets, twenty-five cents. This will be the first affair for the winter, but the intention is to have a dance at least once a month. Do not forget to come and bring your friends along. Labor papers please copy.

Committee.

The Differences
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S. L. P. FESTIVAL

Latest Thanksgiving Day Affair a Good Showing for Section New York.

Panic times, accentuated by Taft "prosperity," unkind weather, and frenzied opposition against the Party by its enemies, singly or all combined, failed to take the edge off this year's annual Thanksgiving Festival of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, for the benefit of the Daily People.

It is yet too early to give an accurate statement of financial results; the incomplete figures show a surplus so far of $207. When the tickets and cash are returned several hundred dollars will have been realized.

From Connecticut, from the woody hills of the Catskills, and from the low plains of Jersey, the old tried and true militants were on hand, with undiminished zeal for the goal that will be gained, seem the way ever so slow. As a demonstration that the Party's unassailable principles and correct tactics are still the hope of the thousands who have long been in the fray, this last affair was a clincher.

ST. LOUIS THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AND BALL.

Given by the "German Branch" of the S. L. P. of St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, December 19, 1908, at Concordia Club Hall 1441 Chouteau avenue. An excellent programme will be rendered, consisting of songs, recitations, living pictures, followed by dancing.

The headlines will be a one-act social drama by Richard Koeppel in German, "Der Trunkenbold" (The Drunkard). Refreshments of all kinds served. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. Children free. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Performance commences at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

All workingmen and their families and friends are cordially invited. A highly enjoyable time can be assured to all. The Committee.

THE VOTE.

Tonopah, Nev., Gives 3.

Tonopah, Nev., November 17.—Gillhaus gets 3 votes in this city. Two years ago there was one vote here.

Detroit Gives 295.

Detroit, Mich., November 25.—This city cast a vote of 295 for Gillhaus in the late election.

Missouri's Total.

St. Louis, Mo., November 25.—The official vote for the state of Missouri shows 876 votes for the S. L. P. ticket; in 1904 the S. L. P. had 1,674. Debs, S. P., gets 15,398; in 1904, Debs had 13,009 votes.

Illinois Count.

Chicago, Ill., November 25.—The S. L. P. ticket in the state received 1,680 votes; in 1904 the party had 4,698. The Debs vote is 34,711; in 1904 it was 69,225.

Indiana Official Vote.

Indianapolis, November 24. — The official returns of the vote for Indiana are now in. The reports give the S. L. P. 643 for the State; in 1904 the party had 1,598. The S. P. has 13,476; in 1904 it had 12,013.

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BUSINESS NOTES

The number of subscribers received to the Daily and Weekly People this week is so far below the mark that the least said the better it is.

We call special attention to the extraordinary offer to getters of new subs, announced in another part of this issue. That there will be no comrade or friend of our paper who will not take advantage of this offer goes without saying; it is merely a question now as to who will get the lion's share before the offer is withdrawn.

Those sending in two or more:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	5
30th and 32nd A. D., New York	2
C. Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J.	3
E. T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.	2
E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn.	2
A. H. Lyzell, Woburn, Mass.	2
John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio	2
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	2
F. W. Hehold, Greenock, Pa.	3
G. H. Christoff, Patton, Pa.	2
C. Baitz, Detroit, Mich.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	5
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	2
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn.	2
W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash.	2

Labor News reports show no increase of sales. However, we have prophesied that department a lively time filling orders in connection with our Weekly People sub. premium offer, announced in another part of this issue and preparations for the onslaught are being made as though the Revolution were at hand.

Orders of $1 or more:

Philadelphia, Pa.	$1.50
Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Blanchardville, Wis.	1.00
Midas, Nev.	2.85
London, Canada	4.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.75
Tacoma, Wash.	3.20
Kawende, Canada	7.45
Fairbanks, Alaska	1.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
New Castle, Pa.	2.00
Jamaica Plain, Mass.	2.00
Libby, Mont.	4.50
Melbourne, Australia	6.00
Meriden, Conn.	2.25
So. Norwalk, Conn.	6.00

WEALTH

ALL THERE IS OF IT IS PRODUCED BY LABOR--WHY HASN'T LABOR GOT MORE OF IT?

Nature produces use-values—utilities, but no exchange-values.

Capital produces neither use-values nor exchange-values, it is simply and solely a means of production yielding up its use-value and its exchange-value because—and only because—it is compelled to do so by the labor-power of the worker.

Nature is not only a means to the worker of producing use-values and exchange-values, but is herself an active producer of use-values. But under no circumstances can she produce real exchange-values—suprious values exist, by monopoly and knavery.

Capital is a purely passive facter in production, Nature and Labor are the active factors. Nature gives her services free; therefore, all exchange-values are the rightful property of those—and those alone—whose labor produces them.

The logical conclusion of all this is that every farthing's worth of real exchange-value contained in the so-called accumulated wealth of the capitalist class belongs to labor.

There is no difference between the rendering of a necessary service and the production of a necessary article, in both cases labor power is consumed, and the average amount of labor-power consumed in rendering the service or producing the article determines the real value of each.

Capitalists—as such—neither render necessary services nor produce necessary articles, they are wholly unproductive and their activity prevents the production of wealth and cuts off millions of human beings from all opportunity of serving or being served by each other.

Socialism means that every fit member of society shall have the opportunity given him of serving society, and shall have the right given him of being served by society. Duty and Right will be the so-efficient bulwarks of the Commonwealth of Labor, in which wealth will be in common.

Winston Churchill is about to start a new capitalist enterprise—the abolition of industrial unrest (i. e., the Class Struggle) by means of arbitration.

His plan has nothing novel about it. Impartial men (!) are to be appointed to determine how much of the product of labor the capitalists are entitled to.

An impartial man would say without hesitation that the capitalist has no right to any of it. If he did not say that he would not be an impartial man.—Sydney "People."

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National Secretary of the S. L. P.

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A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.
Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.
7 Volumes on Sale. 12 More in Course of Publication.
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THE BRASS BELL........50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL...50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT....75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL...75c.
THE IRON TREVET......75c.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

We herewith acknowledge additional presents received for the Thanksgiving Day Bazaar and Fair at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People.

Socialist Women of Hartford, Conn., cash donation of two dollars; Frieda Mentze, Hartford, Conn., pin cushion and hat-pin holder; Joseph Hain, Brooklyn, N. Y., two vases, 126 hat-pin fasteners; F. W. Kunze, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 pieces of bric-a-brac; Miss Mary Cohen, city, lady's fancy lace collar; Miss Fanny Schultz, city, pair of fancy garters; Miss Lena Greenberg, city, lady's fancy apron; E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., bottle of bay rum; Mrs. Touroff, city, laundry bag, smokers' set, three fancy china plates, sofa cushion and Japanese china dish; H. Thal, city, collection of well-bound books, two beautiful head rests, two fine hat-pin holders, fancy pin cushion, three pairs of fancy ladies' sleeve garters, child's china dining set; Mrs. T. Bossie, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine hand-embroidered centre piece; F. Nagler, Springfield, Mass., box of fine cigars; Miss K. Byrne, West Hoboken, N. J., fancy handkerchief bag; two fancy head rests; Socialist, three chisels; Smith and Director, Brooklyn, N. Y., two framed pictures, six art plates; Miss M. Solomon, city, fancy opera bag, two fancy pin cushions, two fancy handkerchief bags, and four silk handkerchiefs; Louis A. Langner, Milford, Conn., sea-shell basket; Mrs. C. Vonderlieth, city, two cups and saucers and four pieces of bric-a-brac; George Signarowitz, four pieces of burnt wood articles; H. Hermansen, city, 24 post-card albums and 24 fancy pin sets; A. Spielken, Brooklyn, N. Y., gold arm and hammer pin; F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass., Sue book (Infant's Skull); Minnie Bombach, Boston, Mass., fine hand-embroidered centre-piece; Mitred Box Co., 5 dolls' houses, 5 toy trunks, tumbeline, 3 chiffoniers, toy 3 wardrobes; Mrs. William Walters, city, cash donation, 50 cents; George Nelson, Dorchester, Mass., cash donation of $1; Socialist, two fancy work-boxes and manicuring sets; S. Green, city, cash donation of $2; Mrs. G. Robbins, city, three fancy opera bags; Mrs. Rose Hammer, city, two fancy pin cushions, opera bag, two fancy hat-pin holders, and 3 gas fixture ornaments; W. Schmidt, city, 5 carved pipes, 5 carved paper cutters; H. Mittleberg, city, two pocket books, eight carved pipes and five carved paper cutters; Mrs. G. S. Peterson, Worcester, Mass., handsome embroidered centre piece; Miss Gertie Morhart, Greenville avenue, Jersey City, fancy cushion; S. A. Levine, city, mandolin, fourteen pieces of bric-a-brac, half a dozen tea spoons, plaque and five boxes of cough drops.

Socialist, three fancy chandelier ornaments; H. L. Berger, package of presents; Miss Esther Oange, city, fancy pillow; Mrs. Katherine Grieb, two sofa pillows, four pairs of sleeve holders and work apron; F. Minshall, city, six fine pictures; J. P. Johnson, city, twelve bunches of Havana cigars; Hattie Johnson, city, hat-pin receiver and hair receiver; H. Rabenstein, Pittsfield, Mass., fancy cover for sofa pillow; E. Oatley, Plainfield, Mass., post card album with views of Plainfield.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
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